HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,316—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
29th Oct.	ARABIA	7903		
6th Nov.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
12th ,,	MONGOLIA	9505		
19th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	OCEANA	6610
26th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th ,,	MARMORA	10519		
17th ,,	ARCADIA	6903	CHINA	7912
24th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
31st ,, 1905.	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7903		
14th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	VICTORIA	6522
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5234		
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6393
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
18th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
25th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512		
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
25th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951		
8th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th ,,	EGYPT	7912		
22nd ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregori	3rd Nov. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Guionnet, to sail on or about the 11th Nov. 1904.
For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 5, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.
PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.
INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 28th October, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 31st October, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 25th October, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit and Busreh.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 27th October, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 8 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about 1st November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 28th October.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 24th October, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,587	8th Nov. 1904
†TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	6,095	8th Dec. 1904
*†MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904
*†GISELA	G. Damianovich.	4,289	27th Jan. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,289	27th Oct. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)—Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles—" " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700. Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 330.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 950.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3,069	3rd Nov.	1904.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	6,091	12th ,,	,,
ARABIA	G. Read	3,503	1st Dec.	,,
CIRCASSIA	Alex Hair	6,716	24th ,,	,,
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R. N.R.	5,124	3rd Jan.,	1905.
ASIA	J W Shanklin	8,611	19th ,,	,,
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5,106	26th ,,	,,

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

APOLLO BUNDER

RESTAURANT AND CAFÉ.

THE TIFFIN, DINING AND BILLIARD ROOMS OF INDIA.
ESTABLISHED 1868.
STRICTLY UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS & DINNERS

(TABLE D'HÔTE AND A LA CARTE)

On SHORTEST NOTICE, up to 8-45 P.M.,
from Re. 1 and upwards.

Separate Apartments can be reserved on application.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

OUR BILLIARD ROOM

Is the best appointed in INDIA, Four First-Class Tables fitted with Roberts' Low Cushions.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

THE LATEST IN ELECTRIC FANS,

REVOLVES HORIZONTALLY.
MADE
FOR EITHER DIRECT OR ALTERNATING CURRENTS,
CIRCULATES AIR IN EVERY CORNER OF THE ROOM,
JUST THE THING FOR BUNGALOWS, CLUBS,
MESSES, SHIPS, etc.

To be obtained only from

BERGTHEIL & YOUNG,
12, CAMOMILE STREET, LONDON,
AND
MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.
OR THEIR AGENTS.

Write for New 16 Page List showing everything of the latest in Fans.
GET OUR PRICES.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATE in fancy boxes suitable for presentation.
CHOCOLATE in fancy coloured paper.
CHOCOLATE in silver foil.
CHOCOLATE in tins.
CHOCOLATE in packets.

ITALIAN CHOCOLATE, CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE, PETER'S CHOCOLATE.

CONTINENTAL SWEETS, DRAGEES, ROCK DROPS, SATINES, etc., etc. in bottles or by the lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL to wear white throughout, which will wear off and look unchangeable in colour and oxidize. Rs. 23 and consequently guaranteed not merely a wash of silver, shabby in a month, but not in the least likely to

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5 8 inch.

IF, INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23—Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE T. S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	11	14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA;

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 7/8 inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.

TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK

LIMITED,
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,500,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

137735

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE, (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.) BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. REICHSTAG..	2085	Ihle.....	3rd Nov 1904

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES, Agent.

24, Medows Street, Bombay, 28th September, 1904.

NOTICE.

COPIES of the HISTORIES of RAILWAY PROJECTS, including Tramways, corrected up to 30th June, 1904, are available FOR SALE with the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta. Price Rs. 2 per copy.

C. W. HODSON, Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India. P. W. D. Railways.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE EXTENDED FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY

At the Special request of Customers.

IN order to make room for a very large Stock of Fresh Goods everything in Stock to be sold off at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Dress Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen: Chiffon, Silks, Serge Muslins, Orepons, Woollen and Cotton Tweeds, Shirting, Hosiery and many other varieties of goods, too many to enumerate, to be sold off without reserve. Our Great Sale will last for TWO WEEKS only. Seize this opportunity. All customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a visit and we assure them that they will not return without many good bargains.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON.
7-8, Sitaram Buildings near Crawford Market, Bombay.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Bombay Agent, N. G. S. Railway, Treacher's Building, FORT, Bombay, at his office up to 12 NOON, on 23rd November, 1904, for the SUPPLY of STORES required for the broad and metre gauge Sections of the Company's system for the year 1905, commencing from the 1st January, 1905.

2. Stores to consist of:—

	Approximate requirements.
1—Castor Oil best	75 tons.
2—Cocoanut Oil best	12 tons.
3—Oil Kerosine 150°, Snow Flake ...	6,000 gallons.
4—Oil Kerosine 125°, Anchor Brand	20,800 gallons.
5—Oil Kerosine in Bulk	22,300 gallons.
6—Mineral Oil suitable for Axles ...	50 tons.
7—Mineral Oil suitable for Cylinders.	18 tons.
8—Linseed Oil Raw (British)	600 gallons.
9—Linseed Oil Boiled (British)	400 gallons.
10—Linseed Oil Country (double boiled)	150 gallons.
11—Oil Turpentine	1,200 gallons.
12—Cotton Waste No. I. best	35 tons.

3. Samples of all items to be submitted except Kerosine Oil in cases.
4. Quotations to be for delivery FREE ON TRUCKS Wari Bunder Station, Bombay.
5. The contractor to pay all claims for shortages through leakage and other preventible causes.
6. Empty Cocoanut and Castor Oil Casks will be returned free.
7. The Agent and Manager reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender.
8. Forms of Tender can be had on application to the Bombay Agent, on payment of one Government Rupee.
9. Tenders should be superscribed:—"Tender for Annual Contract Stores," and a deposit of Government British Rupees (200) Two hundred only, must accompany each Tender, otherwise the tender will not be considered.
10. The successful tenderer or tenderers will have to deposit security in Government Paper or in Cash to the extent of five per cent. of the value of the contract and also pay the cost of the Stamps on the Agreement.
11. The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. J. DUNLOP, Storekeeper, H. H. N. G. S. Rys. Co. Ltd. Secunderabad, 13th October, 1904.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.

No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send two anna Stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE, 132, Broadway, Madras.

FREE TO CYCLISTS.

80-PAGE illustrated Catalogue. Wholesale Prices, Cycles, Motors, Accessories, 4,500 new and second-hand machines actually in stock. Cycles from 30/-. B.S.A. and Eadie's machines. Never such bargains offered. Send for List. Agents wanted. Every Accessory, Frames, Tyres, Wheels, &c, Half-price; 50 per cent. less than other Makers.

WARRILOW & CO., Weston-super-Mare, England.

E. DUCKETT & Co., MONUMENTALISTS OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE" NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS EAST STREET, POONA.

SMOKELESS SPORTING POWDERS.

CURTIS & HARVEY'S LTD.

"AMBERITE" AND "SMOKELESS DIAMOND."

The above can be procured from the ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED, BOMBAY; also from the following native dealers:

MOHOMEDALLY NOORBHOY.
GOOLAM HOOSEIN ALIBHOY & SONS.
ESOOFALLY MOHOMEDALLY & CO.
ABDOOLALLY NOORBHOY.
ABDOOL HOOSEIN ESSOOFBHOY.

AGENTS:

FORBES FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron Phosphorus. Coca, and Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 Per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON and TAYLOR, Bombay and Poona.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 133, Main Street Poona.

HAMILTON HOTEL, KHANDALLA, (open throughout the year). This HOTEL is most pleasantly situated. Excellent Accommodation. TERMS MODERATE.—J. F. LOBO & SONS, Proprietors.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, an OPERATOR and RETOUCHER accustomed to High Class and Artistic work for RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. Apply at once with Photo of self and Testimonials; thoroughly capable English gentlemen only need apply.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.—COMMENCING 24th October. GREAT REDUCTION in all Departments.—CALLIAN MOTI & Co., Bombay.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Masagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 18	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 8	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	39 15	66 8	50 2	41 8	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 9	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 8	43 8	68 4	52 5	44 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 8	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 8	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	42
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCT. 22.

SECURITIES—

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£33 5-8	=	— 1-8
3 do. Rentes	£98	=	unchanged
3 1-2 do, Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1-2	=	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£55 5-8	=	do

SILVER—

Spot in London	26 7-8	=	do
3 months hence	26 5-8	=	do
Spot in New York	53 1-4	=	+ 1-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25*10	=	— *01
Berlin ,,	20*35	=	— 1-4
New York Demand	4-86	=	unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3	per cent =	do
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-2	per cent =	+ 1-8
6 " " Fine " Trade Bills	2 3-4	per cent =	unchanged
3 " " Fine " Trade Bills	2 3-4	per cent =	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-8	per cent =	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	1 1-4	per cent =	+ 1-8
7 day market loans	1 1-2	per cent =	unchanged

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 100,000 for Egypt.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier. Manchester steady. Total sales 7,000. Spot 5·32 — 4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 15-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 500. Imports 51,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·20	5·19	5·21
—7	—7	—7
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-April**
5·22	5·23	5·24
—7	—7	—7
April.-May.	**May-June.**	**June-July**
5·25	5·6	5·26
—7	—7	—7

Receipts at U S Ports	61,000
Do. last year	59,000
Exports to Great Britain	12,000
Do. do Continent	65,000

In New York—

Spot	9·35 — 10
Futures, month of December	9·02 — 8
Do. do. March	9·78 — 8

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 1-2 — 1-8
Futures, month of Jan.	9·14 — 18
Do. do. April	9·64 — 18
Tone at close	steady.

COTTON.

Stock in Liverpool	252,000
Do London	15,000
Total visible supply	2,450,000 + 290,0 0
Do do East Indian ...	112,000
Quantity in sight	2,980,000 + 550,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 22nd October, 1904 :—

Cotton	1,589 bales,
Wheat	19,057 cwts,
Linseed	2,414 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	518 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,553 ,,
Poppyseed	171 ,,
Groundnuts	149 ,,
Castorseed	10,823 ,,
Rice	2,223 ,,
Myrabollams	108 ,,
Ostonseed	5,289 ,,
Mowraseed	495 ,,
Gram	867 ,,
Joowar	3,027 ,,
Maize	218 ,,

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion	Rs.	5,45,280	from London
Gold coin	,,	3,00,000	from Suez
Silver Bullion	,,	1,51,653	from London

Ex s s Caledonia.
The Bank of Bombay cash balance is 13 1-2 lakhs down.

BOMBAY, OCTOBER 24.

Exchange—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.	1s 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 3-8d.
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-2
Marks 3 do do	138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	135 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	189 1-2
Japan 30 do do	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone quiet.

Cash	97-3
1st Settlement ...31st October	97 3
2nd do. ... 30th November	97 2

Money Market,—Tone steady.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent.	
Bank of Bombay do 20th October	5	do	
Bank of Bengal do 13th October	5	do	
Bank of Madras do 6th July	4	do	

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone steady.	Rs. a. p.
Ready	5 13 0 to 5 14 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	4 14 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 7 0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	5 8 0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.	
Ready	23 0 0 to 25 0

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone quiet.
Howree Khandeish.....Rs. 36 to 37

WHEAT.—Tone quiet.

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs. 28
Club. No. 1	Rs. 28 1-2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—		easier.
Estimated sales	bales	7,000
Imports	do.	2,000

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·17	5·16	5.18
—3	—3	—3
Jan.-Feb	**Feb.-Mch.**	**Mch-Apl.**
5·19	5·20	5·21
—3	—3	—3
Apl.-May.	**May-June**	**June-July**
5·22	5·23	5·23
—3	—3	—3

COTTON.—Steady at the decline with a little more enquiry from exporters and mills.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

	Gts.	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Deli
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)	...	210	198	...	25 Dec.
Bengals (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)	...	207	190	...	25 Jan.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	... ...	2 20	...	...	25 Nov.
Oomrawatee (descriptions)	M-G.	22 1	...	...	25 Jan.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	...	214	...	25 Dec.
Do.	do. ...	...	210	...	25 Jan.
Jalgaum	(M. G.)	...	214	...	do.
Kha ngaum fair staple	(M-G)	222	...	...	do.
Kar anja do.	do. do.				
Ako la do.	do. do.				
Dham angaum Poolgaum	(MG)	226	...	...	do.
Nagpur Kamptee	(M.-G.)...	228	...	...	do.
Broach	(M.-G.) ...	253	...	...	25 Mar.
Do.	(M.-G.) ...	...	240	15	to 25 do.
Bengal	(M. G.)	220	...	...	25 Nov
Do	... ...	211	...	...	25 Dec.
Do.	... ...	208	...	...	25 Jan.
Sind Punjab	... ...	... 211	...	...	25 Dec.
Do.	... ...	208	...	...	25 Jan.

JOHN HADDON AND CO.'S GENERAL PRODUCE LETTER.

LONDON, OCT. 7.

Annatto Seed.—Market quiet in absence of supplies.

Beeswax.—In public sales the recent offerings of East Indian were brought in. Privately the market is quiet but steady. East India Yellow we quote at £5-10 to £5-15, good £5-17-6 to £6, and £6-5 for superior.

Cinchona Bark.—The shipments at Java during September were 1,182,000 Amsterdam lbs against 1,387,000 Amsterdam lbs last year, and 958,000 Amsterdam lbs in 1902. The total shipments for the first 9 months are 10,037,000 Amsterdam lbs against 9,517,000 Amsterdam lbs last year, and 9,354,000 Amsterdam lbs in 1902. We quote East India Ledgeriana original stem at 4d to 7d, renewed stem 6d to 6 1-2, Crown renewed 2 1-2d to 6 1-2d, original 1 3-4d to 5 1-2d, red original stem 2d to 4 1-2d per lb.

Copra.—The market this week is firm but quiet. For December-February there are buyers at £19-2-6, Malabar prices are, however, very high consequently restricting business.

Ginger.—The small supply of 139 bags and 90 cases of Cochin and Calicut were offered, and 132 packages sold at about previous rates. Medium, some small, roughly cut and scraped at 35 to 35, and Cut Tips at 24, also good bright rough Calicut bold and medium some small at 25 to 26-6 per cwt.

Hidestanned.—The recent trade has been brisk in Madras, thirds heavy and fourths advancing in price fully 1-4d. per lb, but other descriptions have gone off at steady rates. The best tannages of Bombay have sold well, but the trade has been limited. we quote to-day Assorted Madras light 13d to 15 3-4d heavy 10 1-2d to 13 1-2d, extra 10 1-2d to 12 1-4d 3rds and 4ths 10d to 14 1-2d. Bombay soft light 13 1-2d to 16 3 4 heavy 13d to 15 3.4d, extra 10 3-4d to 14 1-4d. 3rds and 4ths 9 1-2d to 13 1-2d, ordinary light 7d to 9d, heavy extra 5d to 8d 3rds and 4ths 4d to 8d, Calcutta light 10 1-2d to 13d, heavy and extra 9 1-4d to 13d, 3rds and 4ths 5d to 10 1-4d per lb.

India-rubber—The market for Para has remained firm, fine hard on the spot is quoted nominally at 4 10 1-2, showing an advance during the week 4d per lb. There is a good steady market for medium kinds which command full rates. Fine Ceylon plantation grown Para in biscuits to-day would realise about 5-6 per lb. We quote Assam good to fine at 2-3 to 3-9, common to foul and mixed 1-3 to 2-0, Rangoon fair to good clean 2-0 to 3-6 1-2d per lb.

Isinglass.—There is no change to note. On the last occasion 236 packages were offered and 95 sold. The result, Karachi leaf good to fine pale realised 3 5, reddish to part palish 2-10 to 3-2, dark red stout 2-8 to 2-9, thin dark and fatty 1-4 to 1-11. Bombay new tongue fair palish 3-2 to 3-3, reddish to red and fatty 2-8, pickings 1-2 to 1-5, Bombay old tongue good palish 2-6 to 2-7, fair little reddish 2-3 to 2-4, ordinary small 1-4. Purse good pale stout 1-9, middling to fair palish 1-1 to 1-3, Bladder good 3-5 to 3-6, small thin 2-3 to 3-0, flats fair 1-1 to 1-5 per lb.

Jute—The market during the week has been quiet. The attempt of sellers to put up prices 2-3, however, caused buyers to stand off but we close firm. A moderate business has taken place closing with sellers of native first market, October steamer at £33 2-6, and October December at £32 17-6 c i f superior marks selling up to £34 5 to £34 12 6.

Kapoc.—The market is unchanged but quiet. Ordinary to good we quote to-day at 3d to 5d per lb inferior qualities are not wanted and difficult to move.

Lemon Grass Oil.—The market on the spot is quiet but steady. We quote at 7 3-4d to 8d per ounce.

Pepper.—At Auctions the demand was slow of 205 bags of Tellicherry offered only 22 bags damages sold at 5 3-8d to 5 5-8d, good bought in at 6d, 447 bags of Alleppy offered and bought in good heavy at 6d, and fair at 5 3-4d to 5 7-8d per lb.

Seeds.—Cotton Seeds—The market throughout the week has been quiet. A moderate business has transpired. The sales include Fayoumi on passage at £5 16-3, and November-January at £5 17-6. The market tone is on a par with the closing last week.

Linseed—The market this week has been quiet and prices in buyers' favour, Calcutta spot being fully 6d easier, for both old and new crop, closing dull. London-Calcutta spot 33-6, near 33-6, September-October 34 and 33-9 October-November 34 November-December 34-9 and 34-4 1-2, Continent Calcutta October-November 34-3 November-December 35-1 1-2 and 34-10 1-2. Bombay October-November 33-3, November-December 33 6.

Poppy Seed—Market very quiet. Bombay-Calcutta October-November we quote at 33 and November at 33-3.

Rape Seed—The market has been very firm. The sales include Brown Cawnpore October-November 31 and 31-3 O-T. 32-3 N-T. Yellow Guzerat October November 34 9, yellow Cawnpore October-November 34, Ferozepore October November 31-9 O-T, 32-6 N-T.

Seena—The market continues firm. In the last sales 962 bales of Tinnivelly were offered and sold. Ordinary to medium at 1 1-2d to 3 1-4d, pods at 1 3-4d per lb.

Shellac.—The market this week has been irregular but closes firm, and a good business has been done including October delivery at 135 to 139. December 160 to 165-m January at 155 and March at 147-3 to 150. On the spot there has been more enquiry, fair T N Orange selling on the basis of 187-6 to 190.

TEA.—The Indian sales this week comprised 42,553 packages. The trade just now are buying very cautiously, apparently limiting their purchases to actual requirements. In consequence it has been difficult to make headway with any grades, the result being a weak market for all descriptions, except a few fine parcels. Taking a general aspect of the sales we have to report a further fractional decline. Poor Pekoe kinds are decidedly easier, but then the quality frequently was so very poor, and undesirable. Common Pekoe Souchongs were steady at about 5 1-4d there being an occasional 5 1 per lb. Assam good liquor tea sold well.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 15th October, as compared with the statement of the 22nd October :—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 15. Rs.	Oct 22 Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	50,86,615	50,68,087
Public Deposits at Branches	81,74,575	85,55,517
Other Deposits	6,42,32,533	6,29,13,489
Post Bills	17,381	16,589
Sundries	15,83,004	16,19,299
Rs...	9,24,67,603	9,15,72,981
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,22,30,901	1,20 84,.81
Other authorised Securities	11,78,245	11,77,725
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	51,96,336	55,89,160
Loans do. do. do.	1,48,56,339	1,48,61 373
Bills discounted and purchased	3,10,91,791	3,18,37 147
Dead Stock	3,12,033	3,12,033
Stamps and Stationery	2,545	2.453
Balances with other Banks	6,54,458	9,09,500
Sundries	1,62,151	1,02 943
Cash	2,69,07,802	2,16,50,886
Rs.	9,24,67,606	9,15,72,983

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	easier
Good Bhownugger	--
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	33 5-8
3 per cent Rentes	98
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 5-8
Bar Silver	23 7-8

The sum of about £100,000 for Egypt has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, October 22nd.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R Nathan CIE of the I C S Deputy Secretary to the Govt of India in the Home Depart is granted privilege leave for fifteen days with effect from the 17th Oct

Mr W S Marris of the I C S an Under Secretary to the Govt of India in the Home Depart is appointed to officiate until further orders as Deputy Secretary in that Depart with effect from the 17th Oct.

Mr P L Barker of the I C S an Under Secretary to the Govt of the Punjab is appointed to officiate until further orders as an Under Secretary to the Govt of India in the Home Depart with effect from the 17th Oct.

The services of Surg Gen W R Browne MD LMS (Madras) are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of Madras

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Maj W C R Stratton a Political Agent of the 2nd class is posted on return from furlough as Political Agent in Bikaner

The services of Capt G Chrystie I A are placed at the disposal of the Hon the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Gov-Gen in the N W Frontier Province for employment with Frontier Militia

Cap E C Hepper IMS is appointed to officiate as Agency Surgeon of the second class and is posted as Civil Surgeon at Miranshah with effect from the date assuming charge

Lieut C E Bruce I A a probationer for the Political Depart is appointed to be a Political Assist of the 3rd class with effect from the 2nd Oct 1902

Lieut Bruce is placed under the orders of the Hon the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Gov Gen in the N W Frontier Province

Capt A H Buist I A Squad Officer Queen's Own Corps of Guides (Infantry), is appointed to officiate as Deputy Assist Adjut Gen for Musketry Imperial Service Troops with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on leave of Major A H Montagu or until further orders.

Mr Darashaw Nowroji Mody Attache to the Hon the Agent to the Gov Gen in Rajputana substantive pro tempore is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 1st Oct 1904 vice Maharaj Baibhadra Singh retired

The Gov Gen in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr John Bathgate as acting vice-Consul for Spain at Calcutta during the absence of Isaac Shragen.

Mr E V Gabriel a Political Agent of the 4th class substantive pro tempore is granted privilege leave for two months and eleven days with effect from the 19th September 1904 combined with special leave for three months and nineteen days under Articles 233 and 310 of the Civil Service Regulations Notification No 1722-G dated the 28th Sept is hereby cancelled

Maj H L ShowersCIE a Political Agent of the 4th class is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-eight days with effect from the 4th October 1904 combined with furlough for three months and two days under articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations

Capt B McCarrison I M S is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surg of the 1st class and is posted as Agency Surgn Gilgit with effect from the date of assuming charge

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to Indian Army with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India Lieut Benjamin Charles Sparrow Royal Berkshire Reg attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Bat R Warwickshire Reg vice Hamilton Co officer 98th Inty dated 22nd Sept Sec-Lieut Dacre Hamilton Powell 2nd Bat The Royal Munster Fusiliers attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Bat W Yo Reg; officiating D utile Co officer, 103rd Mahratta L In, Dated 26th Sep Hilbert H wa Maxwell Marsh, 1st batt Dorsetshire Reg; Double Co, officer, 41st Dogras, Dated 26th Sept Basil deLisle Brock 1st Batt South Staffordshire Reg attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Bath W Y Reg; double Co officer 87th Punjabis dated 25th Sept Subject to H M approval Sec Lieut Powell and Marsh are promoted to the rank of Lieus in the I A with effect from the 26th Sept 1904 and Sec Lieut Brock, with effect from the 25th Sept.

Lieut Col F T P Fowle R Ar Deputy Inspector-Gen of Ord and offig Inspr-Gen of Ordnance to be inspr-Gen of Ordnance; Lieut Col J D H Waller R A Ord Officer 1st class and offg Deputy Insp of Ordnance, to be Deputy Inspr Gen of Ordnance; Maj C G Ol field, R Ar Ord Officer 2nd class and offig 1st class to be Ordnance Officer 1st class; M W E Kerrick Rl Ary Ord Officer 3rd class and offing 2nd class to be Ord Officer 2nd class; Capt H A Young R A Ord Officer 4th class and Assist Director Gen of Ord in India suo pro tem to be Ordn Officer 3rd class; Capt W L J Carey R Art Ord Officer 4th class (second) to be Ordnance Officer 4th class (seconded); Capt J F Tyrrel R Art Ord Officer 4th class sub pro tem to be Ord Officer 4th class and vice Lieut Col R H. Mahon R Art Insp Gen Ord seconded on appointment as Ord Consulting Officer for India with effect from the 1st October.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers &c

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

LALKAKA—October 24, at Nepean Sea Road, Bombay, Bachubai, only daughter of the late Dhanjisha Manekji Lalkaka, aged 27. Funeral this morning at 8 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DONALD—October 5, at Shilong, Assam, the wife of James Donald, Esq, I C S, of a daughter.

MEIKLE—October 21, at Calcutta the wife of J J Meikle, Superintendent of Government Printing, India, of a daughter.

TURNER—Oct ber 3, at Richmond, Surry, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel G H Turner, 124th Baluchistan Infantry, of a daughter

MARRIAGE.

BUCHANAN—ROWLANDSON—October 18, at All Saints Cooncoor, by the Rev F W Heycock assisted by the Rev F E Cameron, Alec Fleming Buchanan, youngest son of the late Robert Buchanan, of Surbiton, Surrey, to Julia, youngest daughter of Colonel G Rowlandson, of the Gables, Cooncor.

DEATHS.

DINWIDDIE—September 28, at Sea, Thomas David, eldest son of Captain Dinwiddie, Madras Staff Corps

MEIKLE—October 22, at Calcutta, Adelaide Agnes, the infant daughter of Mr and Mrs J J Meikle

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 57m. Sun sets, 5h. 31m. High water, 11-25m. Low water, 5-18m., 5-22a.
Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.
Royal Coronation Circus, Esplanade,

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 this evening.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Wakhatsingji, K.C.I.E., of Lunawada, attended by forty followers, carrying four guns, three rifles, one revolver and seven swords, arrived in Bombay on Saturday. His Highness has taken up his residence at Warden Road.

DROWNED IN A TANK.—Chundrebai, a Hindu girl, aged twelve years residing in the compound of the Lukhmidas Khimji Mill at Ferguson Road while bathing in the mill tank on Sunday afternoon accidentally slipped in. An alarm was raised when a man, named Rama Amruta, jumped after her and brought her out. She, however, died a few minutes after.

THEFT IN THE FORT CHAPEL.—The Rev. Father Goodyer of the Fort Chapel has reported to the police the theft of a plated lamp and frankin of the value of Rs. 40 from the chapel sometime between 8 and 11 o'clock on Sunday morning. The lamp was taken from the suspensary chains in front of the altar and appeared to have been removed from the chapel wrapped up in a surplice, which was also found missing.

RUNAWAY TRAM HORSE.—On Sunday night while a tram horse was being attached to a car at the Crawford Markets, the animal became restive and bolted along Hornby Road. In its career, the horse knocked down a Bania named Sewlal Nagindas who sustained a wound on the chin for which he was treated at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. At the corner of the Sitaram Buildings, the runaway animal collided with a hack victoria, which at the time was being driven in the direction of the Markets and received a fracture of the near foreleg, which necessitated the animal being shot. The victoria was damaged.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel S. J. Sarjant and Officers of the 1st Battalion, the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Band will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-30 p. m. to-day.

March	Glo, so
Selection	Harry Lauders Songs
Air for Clarionet Solo, Mr	Martin
Selection	The Toreadore
A Hunting Scene	Early Morning
Valse	Belle Amie

	Jard Hume
	T Adlane
	Bonizetti
	Caryll
	Bu calessi
	J Misselar

THE PATHARE PRABHU NEW WADY DEBATING SOCIETY.—The sixth Annual Soiree of the Institution was held on Saturday in a special shamiana in New Wady which was lit up with Kitson's lights when a large number of ladies and gentlemen was present. Mr. Nanuji H. Vijayaker presided. The chief item of the programme consisted of a humorous piece called "The Spectre Bridegroom" which was enacted by the young members admirably. Music was sung at intervals. After speeches, the gentlemen present repaired to light refreshments and coffee. The gathering terminated at 8-30 p.m., after a short prayer.

ENTERTAINMENT TO A MAHOMEDAN PHILANTHROPIST.—Mr. Hajee Jackeria Hajee Ahmed Patel, who founded the Mahomedan Orphanage at a cost of two lakhs of rupees, leaves Bombay on Thursday, on a pilgrimage to Bagdad Sharif, with the members of his family. In connection with his departure, a dinner and entertainment will be given this afternoon, at the Khoja Panjehbhai Club, Chowpatty, by Mr. Jafferbhoy Cassum Moosa, estate manager to His Highness the Hon. Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan. The leading members of the Khoja and Memon communities, who have accepted invitations, will be present at the entertainment. After dinner, shawls and other presents will be made by the host to Mr. Jackeria and his party in token of good wishes for a successful pilgrimage.

THE PILGRIM SEASON.—The B. B. and C. I. Railway and the G. I. P. Railway Companies opened their temporary booking offices in the quarantine camp at Pir Pao on Friday and Saturday last and issued tickets to about eight hundred pilgrims to enable them to proceed home after their return from "haj." The tickets issued by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company were special coupons, which bore the names of the holder, the place of destination and the date of issue, while those issued by the G. I. P. Railway, were ordinary blank card tickets, on which booking clerks while issuing them wrote the stations for which they were available and the date. This temporary arrangement had to be made owing to the batch of eight hundred pilgrims having been sent to Pir Pao, before the Government Resolution on the subject was published.

THEFT FROM A RAILWAY YARD.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Ali Parwaji, a Sidee coolie, was charged by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police, with stealing a case of whisky of the value of Rs. 30 from a sealed waggon in the railway yard at Dadar Junction. The evidence showed that early on Saturday morning last, a policeman doing duty in the yard saw the accused concealed under a waggon with a case of whisky in his possession. The policeman challenged the man, when the latter dropped the case and ran away. He was however chased and arrested. The accused denied the charge and said he was going to Mahim, when the policeman stopped him and took out a case of whisky from a waggon and falsely charged him with theft. The Magistrate held the charge proved and considering that the prisoner had been once before in jail, sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

LAKSHMI NARAYEN TEMPLE FAIR.—The annual Shri Lakshmi Narayen Temple fair at Gowalia Tank Road, which is being held since Friday last, was celebrated last night with a display of fireworks. The arrangements in connection with the celebration of this fair were made by Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, who had invited a large number of ladies and gentlemen to view the pyrotechnic display. The entire roadway leading from the main thoroughfare to the residence of Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal was brilliantly illuminated with electric lights. The people began to pour in from all parts of the town from 8 o'clock and within an hour the whole of the roadway as well as a considerable part of Gowalia Tank Road were flooded by a vast multitude. Chairs and lounges were provided for those who had been invited to take part in the celebration of the occasion. The police arrangements which had been made under the personal supervision of Mr. Lambert, Deputy Commissioner of Police, were perfect and everything passed off without a hitch.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.—A Bench of honorary Presidency Magistrates consisting of Mr S. A. Nathan, Chairman and Mr. L. G. Fraser and Mr. Nagindas N Nanavati, members, met at Girgaum yesterday morning and disposed of over one hundred petty cases. Amongst the cases heard by the Court was one in which Abdul Gunni Abdul Rehman, a fireman, and Mahomed Abdulla, a pan-seller, were charged with disorderly behaviour in Duncan Road on Sunday. It appeared that one Syed Hussein Syed Mahomed bought a packet of cigarettes from the first accused and as he was counting the cigarettes the shop-keeper became angry and assaulted him. The second accused joined him in the assault. On the evidence the Bench altered the charge to one of assault and sentenced the first accused who was a noted character to twenty-one days' rigorous imprisonment and the second accused to fourteen days' like punishment.—Another court consisting of Mr Haji Suleman Abdul Wahid, Chairman, Mr Sassoon J. David, Mr K A. Chimbunkar and Mr Tribhovandas Varjivandas, members, was held at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday morning when about seventy cases were disposed of.—A third Bench consisting of Mr. N. V. Mandlik, Chairman, and Messrs. A K Leslie, Cowasji D Dubash and S R. Bomanji, members met at Dadar and disposed of thirty-four cases, none of them being important.

FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Kersandas Chabildas, third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which one Kara Ramji was charged with cheating Dosibai Jamsedji Olia and inducing her to part with Rs. 2-12 by false representation on the 7th ultimo. Accused went to complainant with a story that he was a servant, in Dr. Masina's Hospital, and that one Bhicaiji Jamsedji, a neighbour of the complainant, had been burned out of the hospital and was in trouble at a police chowky on account of the driver of the hackney carriage she was driving in having knocked down a beggar, who was injured, and that unless the injured man was paid Rs. 2, the police would not allow the carriage to proceed. He also said there were twelve annas due for hire. He was handed the sum of Rs. 2-12, but subsequently the whole story was found to be false. The accused pleaded not guilty, but he was convicted and sentenced to three months' hard labour.

FALSE COMPLAINT.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday before Mr C H Setalvad, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, C J King Assistant Manager in the

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCT. 25, 1904.

A "RUSSIAN NAVAL VICTORY"!

RUSSIA'S Baltic fleet having at last got under weigh for the Far East is proceeding to "spread dismay around" in remarkable fashion. The escapades of Russian ships, piratical and otherwise, in Western waters have given cause for astonishment, but it is difficult to conceive what can have impelled the Baltic squadron to fire on a fleet of British fishing trawlers in the North Sea. It cannot be that the nerves of the Russians are in such a jumpy state that the squadron, which has made so many false starts, mistook an inoffensive fishing fleet for a flotilla of Japanese destroyers engaged in mine laying or prepared to obstruct their passage. Yet we are asked to believe it is. The first portion of the Russian squadron passed the fishing-ground without causing trouble, but why the other ships considered it necessary closely to examine the trawlers with search-lights and then to open fire with such serious results, there is nothing to show. There will have to be an explanation of the incident, and until that comes no judgment can be passed upon it. In many respects Russian naval commanders are amazing individuals, but they are surely not so absolutely wanting in discretion as wantonly to sink British fishing boats in waters that wash the British coast and where the Channel Fleet could quickly call them to account. An imaginative novelist might supply an explanation for this extraordinary occurrence by a story of Japanese or revolutionary emissaries in British fishing boats and infernal contrivances for the destruction of Russian warships. It is conceivable that the Russian explanation may even follow the same line, for either by accident or design ill-luck has dogged the Baltic fleet since it began its preparations for sea. But Great Britain will require the fullest evidence and knowledge of the circumstances that have produced a lamentable occurrence which at present has all the appearance of having been an unprovoked and dastardly attack. The latest telegrams show, that the explanation suggested above is not unlikely to be the correct one. Full satisfaction for the outrage will, of course, be insisted upon.

ARMY REFORM ON NATIONAL LINES.

AN article, which should have much weight with his Majesty's Government in their consideration of Mr. Arnold-Forster's scheme of Army Reform, appears in the new number of the "National Review." Sir Edmund Barrow is the author, and surely few are better able to judge of the military necessities of our country than he—especially in regard to India. Since he first presented it to the House of Commons, the War Minister has, to some extent, modified his scheme, but even now, as General Barrow plainly says, he totally disregards the recent changes in the strategical equilibrium of the world and gives us no guarantee that the required numbers will be forthcoming. If the necessities of the British Empire demand a considerable general service Army, he argues, the only sure way of securing the necessary numbers is to foster the military spirit in the youth of the nation and to make the Army a real career for those who wish to make of it their profession. The real difficulty in obtaining suitable recruits, he holds, is in the fact that the army, as it is now, does not offer a career, but only a very temporary livelihood. The change to nine years with the Colours and three with the Reserve is to the advantage of the Army, but we doubt if that will get over the difficulty Sir Edmund Barrow points out. He approves the general principles of the scheme, but he cannot believe that the methods of applying them will commend themselves to the Army at large, or even to the British public. The objects in view, as he recognises them, are (1) economy; (2) to reduce our demands on the recruiting market and thus raise the general standard of our recruits; (3) to ensure the effective strength of our battalions on foreign service; (4) to give us a small striking force at home readily available without calling out the Reserves; (5) to secure a large Reserve of short service soldiers for the expansion of the home or cadre battalions; and (6) to get rid of inefficient or useless units. General Barrow agrees that these are most desirable objects, but he shows that the present terms of enlistment are not suitable to the conditions of the British Empire. He demonstrates that what Mr. Arnold-Forster proposed to do to meet our requirements will not answer, and that his scheme ignores the very essence of National Defence, in that it entirely disregards the moral elements which create and foster the true martial instinct in a free people, and that it fails to recognise fully the great changes in the strategic distribution of the world's forces which recent years have witnessed.

Quoting from a Gold Medal Essay of the United Service Institution, Sir Edmund writes: "At Athens, the youth of the country was on reaching the age of eighteen, paraded in the national theatre, and there solemnly sworn in to the service of the State...At twenty the Spartan recruit was at length considered to have fulfilled the object of his existence, namely fitness to take his place in the ranks of his country's army." The result of such a system was that military service was regarded as a privilege of citizenship, that it produced for the national service a splendid race of men, and that it instilled principles of patriotism, discipline and self-respect. This is undoubtedly the right way to go to work, though it spells Conscription, but we fear it is not until we have sustained a heavy severe blow or until we have similar experiences to those which fell upon us in South Africa that the spirit—which, though slumbering, is there—can be advantageously appealed to. If, as General Barrow advocates, military service were a career and not a mere temporary employment, there might be more hope, though even then we fear it would be a long time before the desired stamp of men could be secured. But we agree with him that the first and highest aim of statesmen in dealing with Army Reform should be to bring about the change he indicates. Going through the scheme in detail, General Barrow objects to the abolition of the Royal Garrison Regiment, offering as it does an attractive form of service to the time-expired soldiers. He would, therefore, meet the cost of its retention—or partially so—by withdrawing five more general service battalions from abroad and converting them into five cadre battalions. Although, as we contend a return to the Spartan system means conscription, General Barrow is not of that view, for, although he asserts the moral obligation of every free man capable of bearing arms to serve the State when necessary, he admits that in a State to which, by reason of its colonies and distant possessions, a permanent force is indispensable, voluntary enlistment must be accepted as a natural and unavoidable condition of its military organisation. General Barrow's criticism, however, is not merely destructive. He offers most excellent and eminently practical suggestions, warning us at the same time that if we are going to wage "la grande guerre" and to accept to the full our great imperial responsibilities, we must be prepared to mobilise many legions, and not rest content with the two or three Army Corps which we have hitherto placidly regarded as the limit of our potential endeavours.

General Barrow's suggestions, as may be gathered, cover a very wide field. He would train the whole youth of the country to arms which, of itself, will revise the military spirit of the nation, and at the same time improve its physique. He would have abroad only professional soldiers serving under long service conditions. At Home, available for ordinary occasions of warfare, he would have the Guards, Mr. Arnold-Forster's "striking force" of twelve battalions, a cadre force of 46 line battalions, capable of expansion by calling out the Army Reserve—five divisions in all. He would have 150 battalions of Imperial Militia available for general service, but reserved for great emergencies; the County Militia Yeomanry and Volunteers for garrisoning our ports and arsenals, and for the internal defence of the country, also a great force of Reserves of partially trained men to feed the above-named forces. By his scheme, suitable avenues of employment would be provided for the professional general service soldier who chooses to re-engage, a career being offered him which the army, under present conditions, does not afford. It would open honourable employment to a superior class of young men, who seeing no prospect in the Army, do not now enlist. It would avoid the necessity for any radical change in the composition or character of our regular infantry or of the county Militia. It would popularise the Army and make military service a national institution on purely British grounds. All this and more can be claimed for General Barrow's scheme. He shows how it could be worked, and we agree with him that these results would be worth paying for. The British public resents having to pay a big bill without any adequate return. General Barrow's outlay would bring in a more than adequate return, and as he says, if a country like France pays fifty millions for its naval and military defence, a wealthy nation like the British can well afford to pay seventy millions. It is less than fifteen shillings per head of the population, and that, as is claimed, in the "National Review," is a small sum to pay for immunity from conscription, provided we can show an effective force, one which can and will uphold our honour and interests and guarantee our freedom against a world in arms.

BRITAIN STILL LEADS.

LORD BRASSEY, who is the author of a volume on "Work and Wages," recently read an interesting paper before the members of the Association of Chambers of Commerce at Manchester on "The comparative efficiency of British and foreign labour" in which, he does full justice to the British workman. Lord Brassey bases his knowledge of the subject on the fact that his father employed 80,000 men in various parts of the world and that he hads himself travelled and observed much both at home and abroad. Briefly referring to the leading trades, he tells us that the British collier is still first in efficiency and remarks that in the United States, where wages were high, the use of machinery in mining work was more general than with us. As regards ship-building Lord Brassey is of opinion that, in ability to produce models of perfect symmetry, we can claim no superiority over the able naval architects of France and the United States, but declares that, in the cost of building, no foreign country can compete with us. Our workmen in the ship-building trade, he remarks, are second to none. Touching on mechanical industries, he points out that the manufacture of locomotives is not developed in England on the scale which has been reached in the United States. Our leading railway companies have adopted the questionable policy of manufacturing for themselves. According to his view, if competition among manufacturers had been encouraged and the opportunity given to make as many locomotives from the same type, and if the time for delivery had been spread over as considerable a period as the companies allow to their own works, prices would probably have been brought down by competition. Continuing his lordship remarked that while British machine tool makers hold their own in the manufacture of heavy tools, the American makers excel in the manufacture of the lighter machines and more highly specialised instruments, and the Germans are pre-eminent in working scientifically. Concluding Lord Brassey remarked that many of our Consuls and many Attaches in the several Legations prepare annual reports of great value. Such efforts should be encouraged. Commercial education is not given systematically in England—we are backward in foreign languages. It would be vain to look to the Board of Trade to manage the private enterprise of the country. It is a delusion to suppose that the commercial prosperity of the British Empire can depend in any essential degree on the best efforts of a Minister of Commerce. The net conclusion to be derived from Lord Brassey's testimony, however, is that the British workman and British industrial methods are not the effete things that the preachers of Americanisation would have us believe.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Mongolia with the outward mails of the 14th instant, left Aden at 10 p. m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m. on Friday next.

THE Viceroy and Lady Ampthill leave Simla for Kashmir on the 12th November, reaching Srinagar on the 16th and staying a fortnight.

COLONEL YOUNGHUSBAND will remain at Simla about a fortnight, eventually leaving for England by the mail steamer of the 12th November.

BRITISH trading interests at Gyantse under the Lhassa Treaty will be represented for the present by Captain O Connor, who was on the Mission Staff in Tibet.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 1st October 1904, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1903 of 98,101 maunds and Rs. 19,074 in the earnings.

THE Government of India, some time ago, tried the plan of issuing diagrams of venomous snakes by way of helping the people to distinguish harmful from harmless snakes. Enquiries are being made whether the experiment has led to useful results. In the Punjab it appears that since the distribution of the diagrams the number of snakes reported as destroyed has fallen. In this result the dissemination by means of diagrams of more exact knowledge is a contributing factor, but as the diagrams formed only a part of the comprehensive instruction on the subject, it is impossible to determine the exact extent to which they have co-operated in producing the decrease. Perhaps, the delay necessary to verify the snakes has given the smart ones time to escape, and thus diminished the numbers of the scotched.

THE Sultan has conferred the Order of the Shefakat, first class, in brilliants, on Mrs. Watt Smyth, wife of Mr. T. Watt Smyth, late judge of the High Court of the Punjab, in recognition of her literary work in connection with the Turkish Empire.

THE Paris "Journal" contains the following paragraph:—"Ham Nghi, the ex-Emperor of Annam, who is now residing at Algiers, and who has lately been at Versailles, will shortly marry a French lady, Mlle. Laloe, daughter of a judge of the Algiers Appeal Court. The ex-Emperor has been receiving up till now a pension of 30,000 frs. a year. On the occasion of his marriage the pension has been raised to 80,000 frs."

THE shortage of Officers in the Foot Guards has become such a serious trouble that drastic measures have been adopted to put the matter right. An invitation has been extended to each line Battalion to furnish the names of one or more Officers desirous of transferring to the Guards. In a confidential letter which has been sent to Commanding Officers it is pointed out that candidates must have the qualifications to maintain their position.

IN an article commenting on Mr. Balfour's speech on Protection, the "Pester Lloyd" says:—"Protection is still so hated a word all over England that even Mr. Chamberlain avoids uttering it bluntly. But it is, nevertheless, the question of questions in the British world-wide empire. It enlists followers every day; and though no one as yet would confess to a belief in Protection in all its fundamental harshness, experience elsewhere shows that—the principle of Free Trade being once abandoned, and the thin wedge of Protection being driven into it, say under the name of freedom to negotiate, or to deliver trade from foreign artificial impediments, or to draw closer the bonds of imperial unity—appetite comes with eating, and the limit of satiety must be constantly drawn further back."

SOME strange speeches have been made by leaders of the Free Kirk since the Lords' decision in their favour, but perhaps none has quite reached the level of that of the Rev. Murdo Macqueen, the Moderator at Snizort. His remarks were given in Gaelic, and the following translation of an extract appears in the "Highland News." "Be thankful, friends, for the death of Lord Shand. If it had not been that God had taken him away, the decision would have gone against us, and we should have lost everything. But God in His providence removed him ere he succeeded in giving forth the iniquitous decision. Be thankful friends, for his death. Again, friends, I ask you to pray for the Lord Chancellor, that the Lord would bless him." This extract, it should be noted, is from an address delivered in connection with sacramental services.

THE "Standard" correspondent in New York says that Trinity Church never held a larger congregation than on the previous Sunday. Seven women fainted in the crowd that had gathered to hear the Archbishop of Canterbury, whose sermon was a plea for the unromantic poor, who are apt to be forgotten amid more intense activities than he has ever observed elsewhere, and which are likely to dull human sympathies. The Primate preached again in the afternoon at St. Thomas's, to an equally large congregation. After the service he declined the use of a carriage, and walked to the Waldorf-Astoria, followed by a respectful group. The boldest of them asked him if he would do them the honour of shaking hands, and his Grace smilingly complied, only to find the women desirous of a similar favour. The result was a curious impromptu reception at the busy Fifth Avenue corner in the drizzling rain. The Archbishop asked Dr. Stires if the people around him were his parishioners. Dr. Stires said they were not, and asked the Primate if he was annoyed. His Grace's answer was, "Not at all; I rather like it."

"WHERE are we?" inquires the "St. James's Gazette." The official "communique" which has been published by the India Office with reference to the "agreement signed at Lhassa between the British Commissioners and the Thibetan authorities," will come as an unwelcome surprise to most people. "The Convention," we are now informed, "still awaits ratification by the Viceroy of India, and the terms are not yet finally settled." This may mean little or much, but the belated publication of an official "dementi" of this nature cannot be regarded as otherwise than disquieting. If there be any serious hitch in the negotiations, which, or so the public in this country had been allowed to believe, seemed to have been finally concluded under most auspicious circumstances, we can only express surprise that the powers that be have thought fit to permit such misconceptions to prevail for so long. If proposals for any sort of revision are in the air it is not difficult to hazard a conjecture as to the source from which they come. And if interested pressure is being brought to bear upon China to that end we trust that the principles of the treaty as originally promulgated will be firmly maintained

THE TEACHING OF TWO CAMPAIGNS.

LESSONS LEARNT AND UNLEARNT.

(BY T. H. M. H.)

APART from the new and surpassing standard of dogged pertinacity and military efficiency set up by all ranks of the Japanese army during its struggle with the muscovite, one of the most concrete facts evolved therefrom, which British soldiers are called upon to face, is the refutation of several of their deductions from the South African campaign by the practice of war on an infinitely larger scale.

Previously to the present conflict our war with the Dutch Republics possessed a superior interest inasmuch as it furnished the first example of a struggle between belligerents armed with modern quick-firing weapons. The attention of the world anxious to miss none of the lessons which might be developed by the new conditions, was concentrated upon the incidents and progress of the war, and the special efforts which the country was called upon to make tended very largely to magnify in our eyes the experiences which fell to the lot of our fighting men.

The result was that in our absorbed attention to the effect of the new armaments we, in too large a measure, lost sight of influences which must ever transcend and regulate the efforts of the human factor, however scientifically armed and prevent the establishment of any constant rules. Thus writes P. H. M. H. in the "Pall Mall Gazette," it would almost seem as though our military authorities had been so far hypnotised by the novel conditions which they were constrained to encounter as to forget that other conditions, whether topographical or atmospheric in higher degree of efficiency and initiative in other antagonists, together with a readiness to employ the weapons of the melee, might conceivably endanger any large conclusions drawn from the first test of the new armaments under such admittedly exceptional conditions.

We must not be afraid to acknowledge that our British conceptions, drawn from the South African campaign, as to the action and effect of the new armaments, as well as those with regard to the degree of personal sacrifice which may be demanded from the soldier in the field, no less than from the nation at large, have, in many respects, been corrected by the struggle on the Manchurian hills.

GOLD STEEL.

Let us begin with the most glaring of our disillusions. During the latter stages of the South African war some of our most eminent soldiers with whom I discussed the future role of fire action, and its effect upon the employment of the "arme blanche," earnestly deprecated the attempts I was then making to place myself in opposition to what had become the official view on the subject, assuring me that there could be no manner of doubt that the supreme influence of fire in the armed conflict of the future must completely supersede any appreciable employment of hand-to-hand weapons, and that it would be a dangerous policy to countenance any doctrine which failed to accept this creed in its entirety. And yet it has only required six months of the present war which has witnessed a higher development of scientific fire action than any the world has known, to disprove this deduction from the fighting in South Africa, which was not only to transform our cavalry into mounted infantry, but to deny to our infantry that preparation for shock tactics which once invested British bayonets with such tremendous prestige.

Within six months Japan has won something like sixteen battles against her ponderous foe and each victory has been marked by hand-to-hand fighting as fierce as any in the days of old. Perhaps strangest of all in this consistent refutation of the theories of M. Bloch and our own recent beliefs has been the reassertion of that much more ancient weapon of the melee, the sword, in the hands of the Japanese officers. It is recorded that the latter in the rough-and-tumble combats on the Motien-ling and in numbers of similar cases did most effective work with their swords, many of them old Samurai weapons, which they wielded two-handed as of old. Unless our officers are to be trained to the bayonet, like their men, it will be well for them to realise that this despised weapon may still be an effective and necessary means of self-preservation when the revolver is empty.

Japanese officers have assured me that for the last ten years they have devoted constant care to the perfecting of their men in the skilful use of the bayonet, both in the single combat and in the melee using woodenlor ball-tipped bayonets for this purpose, and they have been well repaid by the superiority which the men have displayed on every occasion when they have got to close quarters, for although the Russians have always boasted their fondness for this kind of fighting, they have relied upon their numbers rather than upon any trained skill in the use of their weapon. Fortunately there are signs that our authorities are thoroughly alive to the correction of their cold steel theories, and the British soldier will now be given a much more scientific training in the use of the bayonet in future.

Let me sum up this important question by saying that, although the development of modern fire has unquestionably abridged very largely the former role of the bayonet in action as well as the "arme blanche" of the cavalry, a side which is known to be able and ready to employ these scientifically will possess an immense moral impetus and superiority over opponents trusting entirely to fire action. Also, as the Boers showed, and as has been demonstrated again in Manchuria, determined troops cannot be compelled to evacuate modern positions by fire alone, and although considerably shaken, can often only be expelled by shock action with cold steel. Moreover, the extraordinary frequency of night actions in the present campaign has disclosed a fresh argument in its favour.

ARTILLERY.

But the feature of the present war which is causing the deepest concern to all soldiers, who are anxious about the preparedness of the British Army is the overwhelming effect of an efficient and powerful artillery upon the issue of battle. Nothing during the present fighting has been more marked than the tremendous effect and development of rapid and sustained artillery fire. It is now four years since our guns were outmatched in South Africa, and still, to-day, when other nations possess and are employing powerful and up-to-date weapons, our British artillery is totally unprepared for war, and our splendid personnel are condemned to drill with what they know to be obsolete guns.

An 18 1-2-pounder is now under consideration. But the remarkable results which the Japanese have achieved from the mobility of their lighter equipment has confirmed many of our artillery experts in their opinion that these guns are much too heavy for field artillery. Apart from gun and carriage, the [illegible] weight of the ammunition carried will [illegible]t. The Japanese artillerists have shown what astonishing amount of shells modern guns can expend, and their efforts to maintain a commensurate supply have undoubtedly been tremendous.

The heavier the shell the greater the difficulty of transport, and if the number of rounds is restricted there is no object gained by using a quick-firer. The effect of the Japanese fire has been largely due to its distribution, but with a limited number of rounds to fire such distribution will be impossible. With an 18 1-2 lb. shell we must inevitably accept a reduced number of rounds per gun, and while we are firing two heavy shells per minute, the enemy may send us four lighter ones, and thus have the odds in his favour. The 15-pounder shells was the one item of our artillery equipment in South Africa which was regarded as satisfactory. When, therefore, the efforts of foreign artillery scientists have been directed to decrease the weight of equipment, why should we proceed in a diametrically opposite direction? It is, at all events, high time that the present dangerous state of affairs should be terminated without more delay. Artillery re-armament and training in the use of the new weapons cannot be effected in a short period, and, meanwhile, our existence may be imperilled. If Japan could solve the problem so satisfactorily surely it is not beyond our power. Foreign rivals know our weakness only too well, and if we were suddenly involved in a serious war at the present moment it would be impossible for our artillery to act with any effect.

(Concluded on page 5.)

BRITISH TRAWLERS SUNK.

BALTIC FLEET'S PRANKS.

FISHING BOATS ATTACKED.

MANCHURIA SITUATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 23.

The Russian Baltic fleet passed Dover this afternoon going westward.

It is rumoured that they ran down and sank two Hull fishing-smacks in the North Sea drowning eighteen fishermen.

LATER.

A later despatch says that a fleet of trawlers has arrived at Hull and reports that the Russian Baltic fleet on Friday night, in the North Sea, attacked the trawlers, sinking two of them, killing two fishermen and wounding many.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24 2-10 A.M.

The Solicitors for the owners of fifty Hull trawlers have notified the Foreign Office and the Admiralty of the attack made by the Baltic Squadron on the trawlers.

They state that the first portion of the Baltic Fleet passed the fishing-ground at midnight on Friday and the remainder turned their search-lights on the British trawlers for some time and then opened fire.

The trawler Crane was sunk and the decapitated bodies of her skipper and mate have been brought to Hull.

The boatswain and others who were wounded are now on board the Mission ship.

The trawlers Moulmein and Mino arrived at Hull seriously damaged, the latter having sixteen shot-holes in her. It is feared that another trawler has been sunk with all on board.

The Baltic Fleet stopped a steamer off the Isle of Wight on Sunday afternoon.

LONDON, OCT. 24.

The papers consider that the North Sea outrage is a blunder due to panic, but unanimously insist upon firm action by Government, demanding an immediate apology, reparation and the punishment of the culprits.

It is pointed out that the most serious aspect of the incident is that the fleet steamed off at full speed without attempting to rescue the crews of the sunken boats and did not report the affair anywhere along the English coast.

The "Standard" demands the immediate recall of the Baltic Fleet which will otherwise be an international nuisance.

It appears that the Baltic Fleet dreaded an attack in the North Sea, the Russian press having been full of the wildest stories of Japanese plans to explode torpedoes lashed to fishing-boats et cetera.

The fishermen declare that the fleet approached close and the searchlights showed the men working at the fish.

Moreover, the trawlers displayed international fishing lights.

It was announced at Hull at midnight last night that the trawler Wren had been sunk with all on board.

It is stated that twenty-nine wounded are on board the vessel belonging to the Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen which is still at sea. Some boats are still missing.

Some accounts state the fishing fleet numbered 150.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT 24.

The London correspondent of the "English an" telegraphs, under date October 23 :—The Russian Baltic Squadron has sunk a Hull trawler and eighteen fishermen were drowned.

LATER.

The Russian cruisers fired on the Hull fleet sinking two trawlers, decapitating the captain of one of them, and wounding seven men.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, OCT. 23.

General Sakharoff reports no serious fighting yesterday and apparently the offensive movement against the Japanese Right is not yet sufficiently developed to lead to an encounter on a large scale.

The cold is most severe and the Russians are suffering greatly, their tents being quite inadequate.

Reuter with General Oku's force says that the casualties in the Left Army, until the 14th instant, were only 5,100 of which most were slightly wounded.

The casualties among the Russians opposed to General Oku's force, it is estimated, are equivalent to an Army Corps.

The Russian casualties are estimated by Marshal Oyama at 60,000.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

Separation Inevitable.

A debate has taken place in the French Chamber on the religious policy of the Government. M. Combes declared that in view of the Vatican's open disregard of the Concordat, the separation of the Church from the State had become inevitable.

A vote of confidence in the Government has been passed by 325 against 237.

LADY CURZON'S ILLNESS.

Lady Curzon is gaining strength and her condition remains encouraging.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, OCTOBER 23.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Mongolia with the English Mails of the 14th instant, left here for Bombay at 10 p. m., to-day.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO KASHMIR.

PROGRAMME OF TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 24.

The party accompanying the Viceroy and Lady Ampthill on the Kashmir tour will comprise of Mr. Fraser, acting Foreign Secretary, Mr. Nathan, Private Secretary, Major Campbell, Military Secretary, Major Molesworth, Surgeon, Major Poynter and Captains Popham and Hon. Lord F. Blackwood, Aides-de-Camp.

They leave Simla on the 12th November arriving at Rawalpindi on 13th and at Srinagar on 16th, and will most probably remain in Kashmir until 13th November.

THE DIRECTOR OF RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

TOUR OF INSPECTION.

The Director of Railway Traffic leaves Simla on a tour on 16th November, his dates thereafter being Lucknow 17th to 20th ; Poona 21st to 23rd ; Mormugao 24th ; Dharwar 25th ; Mysore 27th Bangalore 29th ; Madura 2nd December ; Trichinopoly 3rd ; Madras 4th to 6th ; Secunderabad 7th to 9th ; Bezwada 10th and Howrah 12th December.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major Nicholls, 56th Infantry, is appointed Commandant, 55th Rifles.

Major Graham, 75th Carnatic Infantry, is appointed second-in-command of that Regiment vice Major Bremmer transferred to command the 73rd Carnatic Infantry.

Sanction has been given to the appointment of Lieut. Montgomery, Gloucester Regiment, as A.D.C. to the Governor of Fiji.

Capt. Macnamara, Royal Irish Rifles, will be appointed to the Chinese Regiment with effect from January next.

Lieut. Grant, 1st Dragoons, embarks next month to rejoin his Regiment in India.

As now arranged the Foreign Office of the Government of India will be in Calcutta about the 21st prox.

Nothing so far is known in India regarding the design of the special Medal to be granted for the Tibet operations. It will probably be worked out at Home.

DEPARTURES OCT. 24.

Major A H Block, Royal Artillery to Nowgong.
Colonel C L Woollcombe, Staff, to Simla.
Lieut G Trotter, 55th Infantry, to Kohat,
Major E S Hall, 47th Sikhs, to Sialkote.
Colonel Robertseallon, 123rd Rifles, to Rajkote.
Lieut A W Bartholomus, R F A, to Bangalore.
2nd-Lieut A J M Cole, 2nd Bttn. the Cheshire Regiment, to Mhow.
2nd-Lieut G Sherringham, 2nd Cheshire Regiment to Mhow.
2nd-Lieut C H Diggis Latouche R G A to Aden.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM.

YESTERDAY morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Power charged a Bohra, named Adamji Essaji, aged 35, a hardware shopkeeper at Lohar Chawl and residing at Phul Gully, with committing mischief on the night of Saturday last, by fire intended to cause damage to property to the amount of Rs. 15,000 and further with committing mischief by fire knowing that such an act would be likely to cause destruction to a godown, under sections 435 and 436 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Dunlop, solicitor and Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused.

The story of the fire was that at five minutes to ten on Saturday night, a "ghatee" who was living in the house adjoining the accused's godown at Lohar Chawl found smoke issuing from the roof of the garret. An alarm was raised and the Police were immediately on the scene. The doors of the garret were forced open by the fire brigade and in going in they found the place filled with the fumes of kerosine oil. One portion of the godown on the first floor was heaped with rags saturated with oil and the oil was slowly leaking. The whole place and the garret smelled strongly of kerosine oil. In the garret was found one tin of oil. Other articles wrapped in paper and saturated in oil were found scattered on the ground, which led the Police to believe that someone intended setting fire to the building and the property which were insured for Rs. 35,000.

Inspector Power asked for a remand to have the Public Prosecutor instructed in the case.

Mr. Dunlop said he had no objection to the remand and requested the accused to be allowed out on bail.

The Magistrate inquired if it was a bailable case, to which Mr. Dunlop said that the accused who was charged under two sections, namely 435 and 436, the first of which was bailable and the second non-bailable, might be allowed out on bail. His instructions were that the accused was not at the time of the alleged offence on the spot and the Police could not bring any evidence to prove that he was there. Under the circumstances no possible harm could be done if the accused was allowed out on bail.

Inspector Power objected to the accused being allowed out on bail. He said the accused had closed his shop at six o'clock in the evening on the day in question and the fire was discovered at ten o'clock, and from that it could be inferred that the accused could not be in the building when the offence was committed, but must have remained some distance away. He had inferential evidence to show that the accused had intended to cause the fire.

Mr. Dunlop contended that the only point to be decided was whether the accused did set fire to the place or not ; but he could show, as his instructions were that the accused was not there. As the accused's books were in the custody of the police and the godown was also sealed, there was no fear that the accused could tamper with them.

The Magistrate took down the undertaking that the accused would not interfere with the enquiries of the police, but give every assistance and would not open the godown on the first floor for a period of ten days. The accused could go on with his shop-business. The accused was then allowed out on bail of Rs. 15,000 and two sureties for the same amount and the case was adjourned.

In the afternoon a further hearing was held in the case when the evidence of two witnesses, servants in the employ of the accused, led by Inspector Power was recorded. The first witness Mahomed Ismail, a lad of thirteen deposed to being a servant under the accused for the last ten or twelve months. On Friday last he did not see anything peculiar in the godown, he saw a tin in the godown which he thought might be to store "ghee" or oil. The tin was lying near a window in the godown. During the twelve months he worked there he never knew kerosine oil being used for cleaning rusty iron. Except him and the accused nobody had access to the godown. He closed the godown on Saturday evening between half past five and six o'clock, leaving the key hanging on a hook in the shop. When taken again to the godown yesterday morning he found heaps of ashes, near the window where the tin was left. But that morning he did not see the tin there. He did not perceive any smell. Evidence of one Usafalli Khanbhai was then led, and the case stood adjourned for ten days, as a remand for that period was applied for by Inspector Power.

MAJOR W. W. NORMAN, Staff Officer to H. E. the Governor-General's Agent, North West Frontier Province, will accompany the Mission proceeding to Cabul under Mr. Louis Dane. A doctor and one more Political Assistant have yet to be appointed to complete the party.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

THE INDIAN EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 7.

WHITECHAPEL does not altogether suggest affairs Indian and the East End resembles our Eastern Empire in one part of its name alone. But this incongruity between place and exhibition ought not to prevent the Indian Exhibition at the Whitechapel Art Gallery from becoming a distinct success. It certainly deserves to succeed and its organisers will be ill rewarded if it does not achieve success. The exhibition will be opened during the whole of this month and throughout December, and the object the Trustees hope to achieve is, in their own words, "By means of objects carefully arranged, by a fully descriptive catalogue, by popular lectures, and by interesting teachers and school children, to spread through East London a knowledge of India which will increase intelligent sympathy in its Government." The opening took place on Wednesday, and was largely attended, though to judge from appearances, the audience was recruited exclusively from that London which lies westward of Mansion House. Sir Alfred Lyall presided and his opening words were couched in exactly the right way for such a function. It had been the lot of many of those present, he said, to pass many years of their lives in India and during those years they had had opportunity of seeing the different provinces of that great Empire and making acquaintance with the people and showing themselves to a certain extent in sympathy with them. They were very grateful therefore to be in that gallery and to be reminded of all they had seen and known of the land of India. Considering the short time of the preparations, the collection was extraordinary and valuable. It would make the millions of their fellow countrymen in that distant land better appreciated by the people of London. Curiosity would first be aroused, then much sympathy and afterwards a great deal of admiration. Lord George Hamilton declared the exhibition open in the course of a somewhat lengthy speech. He paid a compliment to Sir Alfred Lyall, his Chairman, in remarking that few administrators in India had been more successful in winning the esteem of the native races than Sir Alfred, and no man in our generation had done more by his writings to bring East and West together. In conclusion he paid a graceful tribute to Lady Curzon. As regards the bulk of his address it must be confessed that we have heard it all before. Of course, it is true that any man who has been so long connected with the highest administration of India must repeat himself now and then during the length of his career. Nor does one blame Lord George for repeating himself in East London. But the fact that he has done so renders any lengthy quotation from his remarks unnecessary. He dwelt much upon the secret of English dominion in the East and in a passage not unlike these he has delivered at several Primrose gatherings and church meetings he gave the usually accepted solution and declared his utter disbelief in the theory that India is held by the sword. Having admitted that the English Government had not done much for Indian art he added that there was hope in the future from the extension of the use of electricity. By its means power could be brought into individual houses, the evils of the factory system would be lessened and the Indian artistic industries would receive a considerable impetus. While on the subject of electricity, Lord George made a singular mistake. He declared that the Cauvery Falls power houses constituted the most powerful electrical apparatus ever yet in operation. This is hardly accurate. As a matter of fact there are several installations in America far larger, and there are two power houses at Niagara alone which each obtain a horse power five times as large as the total at the Cauvery. On the whole it must be confessed that his speech was scarcely adapted for the occasion. It was an excellent address for a political gathering. But it lacked the note of human interest and sympathy which was required for such an occasion as that at Whitechapel. If he had modelled his remarks on Sir Charles Lyall's preliminary sentences he would have made a greater success. The next speaker was Mr. J. Williams Benn, M. P., Chairman of the London County Council. Mr. Benn is not altogether an attractive speaker and he has a rather irritating habit of prefacing his jokes—they were fairly good jokes—with evidences of his own amusement. His speech, however, contributed two humours to the occasion. The first was unintentional. He recalled how twenty-five years ago he belonged to a debating society that invited an authority on Indian affairs to deliver an address to them. Contrasting that speech with the "delightful address" they had just been listening to, Mr. Benn confessed that he was wonderfully dry. "But then," he explained in exculpation, "you see he had not an exhibition at the back of him to make his subject more vivid to his hearers." I am not sure whether Lord George detected the unintended backhandedness of this compliment ; but, whether he did or no, he soon had an opportunity of getting even. Mr. Benn had dwelt largely upon the value of an exhibition as an aid to education. 'Looks' were as necessary as books to complete an education. East End children, therefore, would learn much from the Indian Exhibition. Lord George bided his time. Presently, when Mr. Benn had finished, he rose. "Mr. Benn," he explained "has praised the value of the Exhibition as a part of the children's education. But I remember that Mr. Benn is the Chairman of London's education authority, I shall, therefore, expect him to put his theory into practice and propose a sub-vention towards the expenses of the Exhibition. Mr. Benn smiled, but he shook his head. Logic might be flawless, but the education rate will go elsewhere. Among the other speakers Colonel Hendley, I.M.S., C.I.E., spoke of the work of the Committee and commented principally upon the great number of small collections which had kindly been offered to add to the value of the Exhibition. The Mayor of Stepney and Canon Barnett also spoke. But Sir Charles Elliott, who was to have seconded a vote of thanks to Lord George Hamilton was unable to attend.

The width and variety of the exhibits at the Gallery was due to the ready generosity of numerous lenders who did not hesitate to lend their treasures for the two months of the Exhibition. Of public institutions there were loans from the British Museum, the Victoria and Albert Museum, the Imperial Institute, the India Office, and other bodies. The King had largely contributed from his private collection, and the other individual lenders included the Duke of Connaught, Maharajah of Travancore, Lord Northbrook, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir M. M. Bhownagree, M. P., Sir Charles Elliott, Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff and many others. The exhibits ranged from models of Indian villages, and houses, through weapons, artwork, dried fruits, industrial products, costumes, and Indian manuscripts to rare old prints of India and a fine collection of paintings of Indian peoples and scenery. A special word may be said for the catalogues which have been well got up and entertainingly written, the work being mainly done by Col. Hendley, W. Coldstream, Prof. Arnold, J. S. Ritchie, C. E. Jones, C.I.E., F. H. Andrews, C. S. Clarke, and Sir George Watt, K.C.I.E. Admission, of course, is free, for otherwise it would be impossible to get into touch with the poor people of East London; and this leaves a difficulty in meeting the cost of the Exhibition. During previous Exhibitions in the building in the past three years the public attendance has totalled a million and a quarter persons. It is not improbable that the average will be well maintained in the latest and most interesting of the series.

THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

Liverpool is the place of the Church Congress this year and its proceedings have been of an interesting and multidudinous nature. Indeed, the number and importance of the subjects treated was such that if the Congress sat five times as long as it is accustomed to do it would not have time to deal with them in all their fulness. The agenda was packed with good subjects and the names of good speakers, all sides and opinions being well represented. The ber of tickets applied for was over four thousand nt he zeal of the audiences has maintained a high throughout the sittings. Only one unpleasant incident has marred the harmony of difference during the week, and this occurred early in the Congress. Liverpool is the only town in Great Britain which could raise a religious riot any day in the week which it cared to try. The English population is militantly Church of England, or Nonconformist at it may be. Meanwhile, the immigrant Irish dock labourers are stern Roman Catholics. It was at Birkenhead, just across the river, where John Kensit was wounded a few weeks before he died, and it was in Liverpool this week that the open-air procession of church dignitaries was met by shouts of "No Popery" from an individual in the crowd. Nothing dangerous occurred, however. No one else took up the cry and the throng contented themselves by alternately cheering and booing the disturber of the peace and the procession. During an evening meeting also, there was an unpleasant quarter of an hour when the ritualistic Bishop of Stepney rose to speak. From the public seats in the gallery he was met with hostile cries and it was with difficulty that he managed to complete his remarks. Several Kensitites had determined to mark their disapprobation of his practices and the scene was a noisy one until the Bishop sat down. On the first day the most interesting debate place took place on the decline of church attendance. The Rev. V.F. Storr had some remarks to make on Christian Evidences, suggesting that the clergy should keep more in touch with modern ideas. The Rev. H. G. Grey of Oxford read a paper tracing the resemblances to Christianity in Hinduism and Mahomedanism—"the two chief imaginable rivals of Christianity." On Thursday the morning meeting was devoted to the subject of Foreign Missions. Sir W. Mackworth Young dealt with the indirect efforts of Christianity in India. In other lands without any support of the temporal power, he said, the messengers of the Gospel had swayed the hearts of the people so that a Christian Church had been born in a day, and a marvellous reformation of habits had resulted. In such cases civilisation was manifestly solely due to Christianity. But in India the case was different. Here missions had been carried on simultaneously and to some extent in connexion with the vast civilising force of the British Government. But these things were largely due not merely to the Christian spirit breathed into British laws, but to the influence of missionaries. The abolition of Sati the suppression of infanticide, the withdrawal of Government from direct responsibility of heathen observances; the emancipation of native Christians, the education of women, and many other beneficent aims, had been suggested, promoted, and effected in large measure by Christian missionaries, and to them was due a larger mead of recognition for the uprightness of British rule in India than was usually granted." It was on the same day as the rendering of this tribute to the work of missionaries that the Dean of Norwich made a remarkable suggestion in connection with the union of Christian sects. He proposed that there would be no inherent doctrinal difficulty in inviting the Wesleyans to join the Church. "I can see no reason," he declared, "why the full authority of the Church should not make the President of the Wesleyan Conference—conditions being stated and accepted after the manner of the primitive Church—welcome to a place in the Episcopate." There are many obstacles in the way to so desirable a union between these powerful and influential Christian bodies. Two hindrances suggest themselves at once. In the first place union is a thing suspect for the time being until the dispute between the Wee Kirk and the Free Kirk of Scotland has been settled. Also, in the second place, the Wesleyans might conceivably claim a representation on the Episcopate, not of one man only, but of a number proportional to their Church membership. Still it is not worth while to raise difficulties. Any such union as the Dean of Norwich dreams of has not yet entered the range of practical ecclesiastical politics.

ENGL'SH POLO IN 1904.

A writer in the "Westminster Gazette" has contributed an interesting retrospect of English polo during the present year. He declares that while it cannot compare in interest and excitement with 1902—the year of the American international visit—it nevertheless has been thoroughly successful. Weather has been good and players have been plentiful. Indeed the writer points out that polo is growing in popularity by leaps and bounds : "where a few years ago there was no club, to-day we find ten or twelve." The new scheme of the County Polo Association has proved successful in practice. By its provisions England is divided into five districts and local clubs are played against one another with semi-final and final ties at Hurlingham. The Association has done much good work and the present prosperity of the game is largely due to them. A "Form" list is drawn up of the twenty or more of our best players and this is revised from time to time by the committee of the Hurlingham Club. This list greatly assists county clubs in making regulations for their annual tournaments, but almost inevitably—it has been nicknamed the "Black" list by irreverent players. In spite of the recent growth in the game no young players of any great promise have shown themselves this year. In the finals of the Cup ties none except the old and well-known champions were present. But this lack of new talent is, in a way, explicable, Few men could jump to first class form in a season and probably among the many who have played polo regularly for the first time this season or last, there are men who will ultimately become worthy successors of Buckmaster, Nickalls or Freake. There is very little to choose, the "Westminster" writer thinks, between the four premier teams of the Open Cup this year—Rugby, Old Cantabs, Ranelagh and Roehampton. Rugby was handicapped by the loss of Mr. S. Miller while the Old Cantabs is very uneven in its form. Roehampton is the most level team, all of its quartette being fine all round players. The writer notes that polo is not only widening its field, but it is also attracting the military authorities again. At the time of the South African War the game fell into great disfavour since it was held to exercise too great a fascination over its players. Now, however, opinion is swinging round that the game is in reality an excellent training for the cavalry officer. Judging by the Military Tournament of the last two years the game is more popular than ever in the Army. In an interesting paragraph the "Westminster" correspondent considers how he would form a championship team for England. After some discussion he decides on Mr. P. W. Nickalls as back, Mr. Buckmaster as No. 3; Mr. Rawlinson and Mr. Freake for No. 2 ; while No. 1 would fall either to Mr. Wilson or Mr. C. P. Nickalls. But he confesses that the number of really first-class players is so great that it is almost as difficult at polo as at cricket to select the absolutely best team in England. In fact, he declares, it would be possible to arrange two or three teams by shuffling the players, and before any final decision could be come to several trial games would have to be played. In all forms of sport the most entrancing and contentious speculations are those which concern the problem : Are the players of to-day as skilful as the players of yesterday? So far as polo is concerned the "Westminster Gazette" declares strongly in favour of the modern generation. One would imagine, it decides, that they are a great deal better, though there is probably not a No. 1 playing to-day the equal of Mr I. Peat. But apart from Mr Peat it would be difficult to name players of by-gone days the equals of Mr. Buckmaster, Mr. P. W. Nickalls, Mr. C. P. Nickalls, Mr. Freake, Mr. Rawlinson, Captain E. D. Miller, and, last season, Mr. S. A. Miller. This is comforting to us. It would be interesting to enquire whether polo in India shows a similar improvement. But I am not going to invite controversy by giving a verdict on the subject.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT PLASSY.

THE hired transport Plassy, Captain F. H. Seymour, arrived in harbour, last evening, from Southampton, which port she left on the 1st October, and called at Queenstown on the 4th, Portsaid on the 14th, Suez on the 15th and Aden on the 19th idem. She brought drafts for various regiments consisting of 86 officers, and 13 ladies, 25 warrant officers, 19 women, and 26 children, 1,153 non-commissioned officers and men, 58 women and 57 children.

MOTORING AND PERITONITIS.

AIR CUSHIONS A REMEDY.

LADY CURZON'S serious illness has caused many chauffeurs and chauffeuses to ask themselves whether motoring causes or intensifies peritonitis, since India's "Vicereine" is stated to have become seriously ill from this painful and dangerous illness immediately after a motor-drive.

Under the circumstances the question is natural and so important that I forthwith interviewed one of the greatest surgeons in the world as to whether motoring does or does not cause appendicitis, peritonitis, or any other of those abdominal ills to which modern, mortal flesh is heir.

He states most emphatically that motoring does not give rise to any of these internal fatalities. But —there is always a but in everything as we shall discover even in our first minutes in Heaven !—he says suppose patients to be suffering from a slight tendency to, or convalescing from any such flaws in the construction of their inside mechanism, the vibration of the motor is liable to light up old mischief and intensify a slight threatening into an established fact.

Now for every disease under the sun there is said to be some remedy. So I cornered the great specialist, I was not going to allow a delightful sport and means of locomotion to be knocked out in the first innings.

Hence before I left the august presence I succeeded in the following modification of his first sentence of death.

A SIMPLE REMEDY.

Suppose some form of inflammation, abdominal disease, or mischief to have existed, a patient need not forswear the joys of motor-trips. But he or she not only may but must use an air-cushion to sit upon or better still, said the great "gun" of surgery, the entire seat, back, below, and sides should be inflated pneumatically.

If this be done, he says, the person with a tendency to internal mischief may entirely counteract the harm likely to be done to his abdominal accessories by the jarring and vibration of the motor.

In the simplicity of this wise counsellor's prescription lies safety. If the slightest discomfort, pain or jarring be felt by those whose abdominal and intestinal works are sensitive, the remedy is clear—a pneumatic, cushioned seat or four air-cushions, the one to sit on, another to lead against, and one on either side.

By this precaution the spine gets no jars ; there will be no congestion caused by pressure or a strained position ; shocks, or vibration, will not assail the sensitive human mechanism. And such a magnificent safeguard is cheap enough in all conscience to be within the reach of all who are able to afford motoring.

Many persons who complain that motoring causes headache, excitability, and sleeplessness, have found their cure in the air-cushions.

This great surgeon states that all fear of peritonitis and allied abdominal troubles, which are distinctly aggravated by the jar and vibration of the motor-car, may be entirely overcome by the same economical, pneumatic prescription.

My mind is relieved of its misgivings and I resolved to publish the remedy broadcast, since the motor-car is suffering under this fresh and libellous aspersion since the serious illness of the Viceroy's beautiful wife,—"Motoring Illustrated."

SURAT NOTES.

It has been steamy hot here for the last few days with occasional clouds, writes our Surat correspondent. The dew falls in the morning and at night, which foretells the advent of winter and the practical close of the monsoon.

The state of plague denotes a fair, though not yet steady, decline of the epidemic. The statistics of deaths from plague and the total mortality during the past week, show that the downward course of the disease is fluctuating, and it is premature to say that the disease will disappear soon. Here are the figures :—

	Number of plague deaths.	Total number of deaths.
15th October.....	27	59
16th Do.	29	62
17th Do.	24	51
18th Do.	19	40
19th Do.	25	47
20th Do.	23	59
21st Do.	26	50
Total	173	338
Total deaths in the last week	254	492

The local Government High School, which is closed on account of the plague, will not be re-opened at present. The Civil Surgeon, at the request of the Head-Master has ordered the school to be closed till the 30th November next.

Mr. L. M. Bose, Executive Engineer, Surat, who proceeded to England on three months' leave returned to Bombay, on the 22nd, by the English Mail, and will take over charge of his office on Monday, from Mr. K. K. Desai, who will revert as Assistant Engineer, Broach Division.

Pragji Abheram, Talati of the village, Nagdhara, in Jalalpore Taluka, of the Surat District, who was charged with criminal breach of trust, etc., as a public servant and committed to the Sessions has been on the reference of the District and Sessions Judge, convicted and sentenced by the High Court of Bombay to nine months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused, who had been tried by the Sessions Judge and a jury, was declared not guilty by the latter. The Sessions Judge, disagreeing with the verdict of the jury, referred the case to the High Court, which has now convicted and sentenced the accused as above. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, Bar-at-Law of Bombay, defended the accused before the Sessions.

Mr. Jehangirsha Edulji Modi, first class Subordinate Judge, Surat, has proceeded on one month's sick leave from the 21st inst. His charge will be taken by the second class Subordinate Judge.

The F. S. Parekh School of Art and Industry, is closed on account of the plague, till the 15th November next.

Mr. Samshudin Sayed Mian Kadri, B. A., Deputy Collector, in charge, Olpad division, has been transferred to Ahmedabad. Mr. Kadri handed over charge of his office to Mr. Varley I. C. S., on Wednesday last, and left the next day for Ahmedabad by the noon train. Sayed Zain-El-Edrus, the Police Inspector, Mr. Samuel Ellis, the Municipal Secretary and other leading gentlemen of the city, who assembled at the station to see him off garlanded Mr Kadri and gave him a hearty send-off. Mr. Kadri lived in Surat over seven years as Deputy Collector since his first appointment to the Bombay Provincial Service, and was a popular officer.

THE LATE MR. WM. DIGBY.

THE funeral of the late Mr. Wm. Digby took place, on Sept. 23, the interment being made in a grave where deceased's second wife was buried in Bromley Cemetery. The respect and esteem in which the deceased had been held was fully evidenced by the large and representative attendance, and also by the handsome floral tributes, which were so numerous that a separate landau had to be provided for their conveyance from deceased's residence to Bromley. The funeral cortege on arrival at Sandridge Station was met by a number of friends who had come down from London by train. The mournful procession then proceeded to the chapel in the Cemetery, where a short service was impressively conducted by Dr. Clifford (for many years a valued friend of the deceased) and the Rev. Thos. Nicholson. In the course of a short but eloquent appreciation of the life, work and character of the deceased gentleman Dr. Clifford observed that he was a true servant of God. He had worked for the good of his fellow men and of India, and he thanked God for it. He had known him for many years, and had recognised as many others had recognised the sterling qualities of his nature which had endeared him to all who had been brought into contact with him. Letters and telegrams of condolence were received from Messrs. Anwar Ali, N. D. Allbless, Sir Mancherjee M. Bhownaggree, Sir George Birdwood, T. J. Bennett, Syed Ali Bilgrami, W. C. Bonnerjee, Mrs. Blair, Mrs. Caine Sir Henry Cotton, H.E.A. Cotton, B Dass, Sir Alfred Fripp, W.A. Gibson, B. Gangooly, Rev. Vernon Hartford, G. Holyoake, Harry Jones, of the "Daily Chronicle," Mark Major, Donald Murray, Sec. of the National Liberal Club, the Mahajana Sabha of Madras, Miss Manning, Dadabhai Naoroji, Mrs. Noble, mother of "Sister Nivedita," Count Taeggi Pisciolli, R. Rajendra, A.P. Sinnett, Donald Smeaton, Dr. John Pollen, Mrs. W.T. Stead, S.S. Thorburn, Kumari Tagore, W. Martin Wood, J. Galloway Weir, M.P. Sir William Wedderburn, and many others.

Among the many Indians present at the funeral were Messrs. Mookarjee, M. M. Deen, M. Anwar Ali, S. Sultan Ahmad, M.K. Bahman, S.M. Lasif, S.M. Waseem, T.R. Phokhan, M.K. Nagm Parmeshwar Lall, N. Ram, Hans Raja, D.N. Basu, P.K. Sinha, B.K. Das, N.L. Baslik, M. Jan, K. Bonnerjee, J.M. Parikh, Masaldan, and Duru, Col. Damania.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

INDIAN COTTON.

The second general memorandum on the Indian cotton crop of the season 1904-05 is as under :—

The reports indicate a large area under cotton, and with some exceptions, a good yield. The season has been only fairly good in the Panjab and the favourable prospects in the United Provinces have been marred by damage from excessive rain in the Allahabad division, where little more than half the normal yield is expected. The area is the largest on record in the Central Provinces and Berar, and the season has been favourable, the estimate for the former being nearly a full crop on 1·55 million acres and for the latter 90 per cent of the normal crop on 3·01 million acres. The area under the early crop in the Deccan districts of Bombay is 20 per cent short of last year, though still above the average, and the principal crop grown in Gujarat, Karnatak, and Sind, which is backward, may reach last year's area. The September rains have repaired the damage done by the drought in August, and the prospects are generally good. Owing to defective and ill-timed rainfall, the area in Madras up to the end of September shows a serious shrinkage, nearly one-third of the average area for the time of year, but later reports may be more favourable. The present condition of the crop is fair. Cotton cultivation is still relatively unimportant in Burma, but the area of 181,000 acres is greater by 30,000 acres than in 1903, and the condition of the crop is excellent.

The provincial reports are summarised below : In the Punjab the area under cotton is now estimated to be 1,174,200 acres in place of 1,179,000 acres estimated in August and compared with 1,258,100 acres the final estimate of last year. The monsoon has been fair to good in the eastern and the submontane districts. Elsewhere the season has been unsatisfactory, unirrigated cotton is grown mainly in the eastern Panjab where it is well reported on. In the central and western Panjab the unirrigated crop will be poor. Irrigated cotton is up to the average in all districts.

In the North-West Frontier Province the area is now estimated at 40,400 acres as compared with 35,900 acres finally returned last year. The prospects of the crop are good, except in Dera Ismail Khan, where the rainfall was insufficient during August and September, and an average outturn is expected.

In the United Provinces rain was almost continuous from early in July till the last week of August, when fine weather set in. The falls in September were scanty but seasonable, and were generally sufficient for the cotton crop. In Meerut, Agra, and Rohilkhand the crop is reported to be in good condition and is expected to yield almost, if not quite, the full normal outturn ; but in Allahabad the injury caused by excessive rain has been serious, and the crop will hardly yield more than 50 per cent of the normal. In the remaining tracts where the cotton area is relatively insignificant the outturn is at present estimated at 80 per cent.

In Assam the total area ordinarily sown with cotton is estimated at 31,000 acres, excluding the area cultivated in the Naga and the Khasi Hills, for which no estimates are available. It was reported in August last that the area planted during the current year is normal, that the season had been generally favourable, and that an average crop may be expected. No further information has since been received.

In the Central Provinces the total area is estimated to be the largest on record, namely, 1,552,300 acres which is 20 per cent in excess of last year's area and 124 per cent above the decennial average. The estimate for Berar is 3,059,000 acres which is 7 per cent larger than the area of last year and 35 per cent in excess of the decennial average. The Berar division did not receive any rain in August when heavy rain fell in Nagpur and Wardha; and the crop in Berar is therefore not so good as that in the Central Provinces. In Nagpur, owing to the damage caused by insects the hope of a bumper crop has not been realised ; the outturn is now estimated to be only 10 per cent above normal. For the Central Provinces as a whole the outturn is expected to fall but little short of a full crop. And for the whole of Berar the estimate is 90 per cent of the normal. The quantity available for export from the Central Provinces this year should be materially larger than last year.

In Bombay the area under the early crop in the Deccan districts is reported to be 1,273,200 acres, which is 20 per cent in defect of last year's area but 10 per cent in excess of the decennial average. The crop suffered through the prolonged break in August ; but the September rains have revived it everywhere, and the prospects are on the whole good.

As regards the late crop (in Gujarat, Karnatak, and Sind) sowings were unfinished in Karnatak at the date of report, and the information is generally incomplete. The season has been rather late but under the stimulus of high prices obtained last year the total area when fully reported may reach last year's figure. The early sown crops in Gujarat suffered through the prolonged break of the monsoon in August, but the September rains improved prospects everywhere, and the outlook at present is promising. The early rains were also deficient in Karnatak and sowings have commenced in places after the recent rains. The young crop is fairly good at present but more rain is needed in places. Water supply is deficient in Sind, where the area of 195,000 acres in British districts is 4 per cent below last year's area, but the crop is in fair condition.

In Madras the total area sown with cotton in the raiyatwari villages up to the end of September 1904, is 407,900 acres, which is 45 per cent, less than that of the corresponding period of the preceding year, and 30 and 31 per cent, respectively below the quinquennial and decennial averages. The decrease as compared with the preceding year occurs chiefly in the Deccan districts and Nellore and is attributed to the want of timely and sufficient rainfall. The aggregate area under cotton in villages other than raiyatwari is 50,700 acres, but the reports are still incomplete. The condition of the crop was reported to be fair though rain was urgently needed in parts, but since then fairly general rain has been received.

In Burma the total area under cotton is now returned at 180,900 acres, or an increase of 29,700 acres over the actuals of last year. Further large increases aggregating about 7,000 acres over the preliminary estimate are reported for Sagaing, Meiktila, and Myingyan. An area of 2,000 acres has been destroyed by floods. The rainfall of the season has been general and favourable. The condition and prospects of the crop are excellent.

SUGARCANE.

The second general memorandum on the sugarcane crop of the season 1904-05 is as under :—

Since the first forecasts were issued in August no further report has been received from Bengal where the crop was then doing well. The prospects throughout Northern India continue favourable and it is expected that the area under the crop in the United Provinces will be well above last year's area. Madras also now reports an extension of the area, which is however still considerably below the average, and the crop is in satisfactory condition.

The provincial reports are summarised below :—In the United Provinces the favourable prospects of the sugarcane crop reported in August continue. The period of incessant rain lasted till the end of that month when fine weather set in. The falls in the second and third weeks of September were sufficient in the greater part of the provinces except in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions ; in these two divisions the cane crop is at present estimated at 75 to 80 per cent. of the normal. In the rest of the province the crop is reported to be healthy and promising, and a full normal outturn is anticipated.

In the Panjab the total area is now estimated to be 311,100 acres, as against 312,100 acres in the first forecast and 322,400 acres finally ascertained last year. The crop is in good condition except in Lahore, Gujrat, and Sialkot, where it is only fair owing to deficient rainfall.

In the North West Frontier Province there is no change in the area as compared with the first forecast, namely, 24,600 acres. The prospects of the crop have much improved in Hazara and Peshawar by favourable rains ; in Bannu they are average. The outturn for the provinces as a whole is expected to be up to the average.

In Madras the total area planted with sugarcane in raiyatwari villages up to the end of August 1904 was 42,100 acres, or 7 per cent. more than in the preceding year. It is, however, less than the averages of five and ten years by 9 and 15 per cent. respectively. As compared with 1903 there is an appreciable increase in the South Arcot and Trichinopoly districts. The increase in the former is attributed to the demand for Jaggery and in the latter to the early supply of water in the channels. The condition of the crop is reported to be fair to good.

FIFTY children born in Kimberley during the siege drew lots for the honour of presenting Lord Roberts with ten rough diamonds on his seventy-second birthday. The Mayor's

IRELAND AND DEVOLUTION.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Ulster Unionist members of Parliament has been summoned for Oct. 22 to consider the situation created by the "devolution" proposals put forward on behalf of the Irish Reform Association. The meeting will be held in Belfast, under the presidency of Col. Saunderson, who is chairman of the Committee of Irish Unionist members at Westminster. Mr. J. B Lonsdale, M P for Mid-Armagh, who is honorary secretary of that Committee, has stated as follows with reference to the proposals of Lord Dunraven and his friends :—"My opinion is that the so-called Irish Reform Association offers a fantastic cure for a fictitious disease, and represents a thinly veiled movement that would bring about in Ireland all the evils of complete and undisguised Home Rule. It behoves Unionists, therefore, and particularly those of Ulster and their representatives in Parliament to be watchful and ready to deal promptly with further developments."

In a letter to the Press Mr L. Talbot-Crosbie, one of the founders of the Irish Reform Association, suggests that the Irish Viceroyalty should be made a time appointment and should be removed permanently from the disabilities connected with party politics. Mr. Talbot-Crosbie writes:—"This would be a step towards the coming policy of recognising more definitely Ireland's distinctive nationality and creating the statutory legislature, which has been brought into such prominence through the acting of the Irish Reform Association which may well be satisfied with the reception given to its somewhat tentative proposals. With Unionist sympathy and Liberal support the flowing tide is manifestly with it."

The county Grand Orange Lodge of Belfast has passed the following resolution :—

That we consider the so-called scheme of devolution, as propounded by Lord Dunraven and those associated with him, as nothing less or more than an instalment of Home Rule under a miserable disguise which should deceive no one but the unwary, and we protest against a self-constituted authority arrogating to themselves the right or speaking in the name of the Unionists of Ireland, and we are determined to take neither hand nor part in such proceedings.

The following resolutions relating to the important subjects of the redistribution of seats and of the devolution scheme of the Irish Reform Association have been passed by the Central Committee of the Belfast Conservative Association, and copies have been ordered to be forwarded to Mr. Balfour, the leading members of the Government, and to the Irish Unionist members of Parliament :—

The Central Committee of the Belfast Conservative Association trust that the present Government may be able to redeem the pledge, frequently made by leading members of the Unionist Party during the Home Rule struggle, that an equitable redistribution measure would be introduced into Parliament, as they consider the present state of parliamentary representation is unfair to the electorate of the United Kingdom, and especially to the Unionists of Ireland.

The Central Committee of the Belfast Conservative Association, after consideration of the proposals of the Irish Reform Association with reference to the creation of an Irish Legislative Body and an Irish Financial Council, declare them to be contrary to the principle of Unionism and to be essentially Home Rule proposals. This committee entertain the strong conviction that the Dunraven devolution scheme is fraught with grave danger to the Union, and that any scheme proposing to give to Ireland legislative powers, no matter how restricted or provided with safeguards, would only place an additional weapon in the hands of the enemies of the empire to be used for obtaining complete political independence. This committee further declares that the authors of the Dunraven devolution schemes have no claim whatever to speak in the name of Irish Unionism, but on the contrary, that their aims and methods are repudiated by all the trusted leaders of the loyalists in Ireland. While recognising the clearness and sincerity of the denunciation of the Dunraven scheme by the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the committee desire, in view of the present unsettled condition of political parties in Great Britain, and especially in view of the unrest and agitation produced by the scheme in question, to record their unalterable attachment to the principle of the Union of the three kingdoms. They further desire to urge upon all Unionists and their representatives in Parliament the paramount importance of the question and the need for the closest and most harmonious co-operation in maintaining the Unionist policy. The committee take this opportunity on behalf of the Association of expressing their approval of and their readiness to organise if necessary, a demonstration of the loyalists of Ulster to emphasise their unalterable determination upon the question of Home Rule.

It was further resolved to leave the question of a demonstration in the hands of the Central Executive Committee.

At a largely attended meeting of the executive committee of the Uister Liberal Unionist Association, held at the Ulster Reform Club, Belfast, on Sept. 30, Mr. Thomas Andrews in the chair, a resolution was unanimously adopted which states that the executive committee cannot refrain from expressing astonishment that proposals of the character set forth should emanate from men ranking themselves as Unionists, but considers that the situation does not call for serious alarm as the authors of the programme have not hitherto been recognised as leaders in the Irish Unionist Party and are wholly unrepresentative of Irish Unionist opinion. The executive unreservedly condemns the proposal to delegate business relating to Irish affairs from the consideration of the Imperial Parliament to a statutory Irish body to be created for the purpose. The executive regard as preposterous the proposal to remove control over a purely Irish expenditure from the Treasury and submit it to an Irish financial council, and they deprecate the proposal to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the questions raised by a self-constituted body like the Irish Reform Association. What Ireland wants at present is not inquiry but peace. Farther—

The Ulster Liberal Unionist Association has throughout the Home Rule struggle united with its opposition to a Separatist Parliament a demand for remedial legislation which it firmly believed, and which results have justified it in believing the Imperial Parliament is the only authority competent to bestow upon Ireland. The Irish Reform Association talks largely about similar legislation but seeks for it not through the agency of the Imperial Parliament but through the breaking up of the power of the Imperial Parliament. They in effect entrust the fortunes of Ireland to a hybrid Irish statutory body and thus prove themselves to be Home Rulers of the most unenlightened type. Against their policy never seriously adopted by responsible politicians Ulster Unionists will fight as determinedly as they did against that of Mr. Gladstone.

The executive committee observes with satisfaction that the Chief Secretary has repudiated as contrary to the settled Unionist policy the proposals of the Irish Reform Association of a statutory body for legislative purposes. It regrets that he has not been equally explicit in his condemnation of the suggested financial council, and calls upon him at the earliest possible moment to reassure the public mind by a declaration that the establishment of such a financial council, with its consequent financial devolution, is equally abhorrent to the principles of true Unionism.

Copies of the resolution were ordered to be sent to the leading Unionist statesmen in England and to the Ulster Unionist members.

A letter signed "Vigilans," which was published in the "Times" of Sept. 29, is reproduced with approving comment in the Irish Unionist Press. The "Irish Times" says that the public are perplexed and alarmed at recent evidences of the slackening of Mr. Wyndham's authority, and that his repudiation of the programme of the Irish Association has not produced the effect which it was designed to produce. Some of the members of the Association at least are not discouraged, and refuse to take the Chief Secretary sincerely. "We are compelled," the "Irish Times" says, "to fall back upon the assumption that, despite Mr. Wyndham's disclaimer, the association is being encouraged to persist in its course in some official quarter."

Lord Rossmore has been written to by Mr. William Martin, solicitor, secretary of the county Grand Orange Lodge, to know if it was a fact that he was in favour of Home Rule. Mr. Martin has received the following telegram in reply :—"Misunderstood. No more in favour of Home Rule than you are.—ROSSMORE."

Writing on Oct. 2 the Belfast correspondent of the "Times" says :—Some uneasiness appears to prevail in Unionist circles in county Monaghan at the statements recently attributed to Lord Rossmore in reference to the situation created by the scheme of Home Rule promulgated by the Irish Reform Association and the subsequent letter of Mr. Wyndham to the "Times." His lordship was reported as having expressed himself in favour of a legislative body for Ireland. Some dissatisfaction has been caused throughout Monaghan ; and, in order to obtain a confirmation or otherwise of the statements attributed to him, a telegram was despatched, and the following reply from Lord Rossmore was received :—"Just received yours. Said and repeat my private opinion is some legislative body required in Ireland to legislate on purely Irish business affairs, and must soon be granted by one or other English party.—Rossmore." This statement has come as a surprise to the Orangemen, of whom Lord Rossmore is the County Grand Master. It is understood that a county meeting of Orangemen and Unionists will shortly be convened for the purpose of pronouncing on Lord Dunraven's devolution scheme.

Mr. Dillon, M.P., was presented on Oct. 3, with the freedom of the town of Sligo. At a banquet in the evening he said that he had no faith in the cry of an Irish Ireland subject to an English Government. They would never have an Irish freedom worth considering so long as the flag of English tyranny floated over the Castle of Dublin. He had no faith in hot-house and forced industries, nor did he believe in industries cultured by Government departments. The whole thing was rotten from the beginning. The starting and the working of industries must be from individual motive power. What they wanted was that spirit of enterprise which flowed from a good Government and a free nation.

Mr. Michael Davitt, as well as Mr. Dillon, M. P., on Oct. 2 devoted the greater part of a speech to the programme of the Irish Reform Association. Speaking at Enniscorthy, Mr. Davitt said that it was quite true that Mr. Wyndham had repudiated the Dunraven proposals, but just as there was such a process as damning a thing by faint praise, there was such a method as recommending a nostrum by faint or affected censure. The hostility of the "Times" was a fortunate circumstance for the Nationalist cause ; it showed the absolute futility of hoping by any degree of conciliation ever to obtain the co-operation of a rabid anti-Irish sentiment of hopeless bigotry in any movement towards satisfying the national feeling and wants of the Irish people. Possibly this opposition to the Dunraven plan might open the eyes of the 25 persons who were behind this proposal.

The "Freeman's Journal" endorses Mr. Dillon's warning against any watering down of the Home Rule demand in order to propitiate the Dunraven party. It points out that there is only one quarter where the Reform Association's programme has been received with unmixed approval—that is, among the Liberal backsliders. The Unionists have almost unanimously scouted the proposals, but the Liberal Imperialists are making the most of them and making the most of whatever endorsement they may have received in Ireland. In fact, the "Freeman" thinks that the Dunraven proposals have had the unfortunate result of giving new confidence to the Liberal weaklings, and even of having produced doubts in the minds of genuine Home Rulers in Great Britain whether Lord Rosebery was not right after all.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, OCTOBER 24.

Monday :—Pressure continues lowest in North-West India and is highest in Assam. It has risen briskly in the Himalayan Submontane districts and Orissa. Light falls of rain and snow have occurred in Kashmir, and local rain in the East, West and South Peninsula. False Point reports 2 inches, Mercara and Calicut 1 1-2, Wellington, Bellary, Pamban and Kodaikanal 1 inch. Temperature has risen in Sind and the Punjab and was above normal during the past day in Baluchistan, North Punjab, Sind, Gujarat and the Deccan. It was believed normal in the East United Provinces and Bihar, Skies are thickly clouded in Kashmir where light precipitation may again occur. A few local falls of rain are possible in the Peninsula, but no rain of importance is likely during the next 24 hours.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 24TH OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Wheat sowings commmenced in Feroz pore, Sialkote and Jullundhur. Gingelly cuttings commenced. Kharif harvest of rice and maize in progress.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Wheat and rapeseed being sown. Gram sowing has made fair progress.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton healthy. Rapeseed sowing finished. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Benares.—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton arrivals expected early.

Khamgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants shedding bolls. Cotton ready for picking in some places and early arrivals will show block leaf. Food grains doing well. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants continue to show more improvement. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants shedding bolls. Cotton crop excellent. Food grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower and showing bolls. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants in flower.

Wadhwan.—Bright: no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower. Cotton healthy. Crop prospects generally good.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and in floiver.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Barsi.—Seasonable. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Food-grains and all crops doing well.

Sholapur.—If rain continues longer it will prove injurious to rabi crops. Food-grains doing well.

Hubli.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Rain general over district. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather.

Ballary.—Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 24TH OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly at Delhi and has been steady or has changed slightly over the rest of the country. The barometer is still considerably below normal in Sind, Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 6° in excess at Khandwa, Neemuch, Indore, Rajkot, Ahmedabad, Jacobabad and Deesa ; minimum 5° to 8° in defect at Allahabad, Cawnpore and Delhi, and 6° to 8° in excess at Poona and Ahmednagar. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Ahmedabad and the lowest 50° at Sirsa and Cawnpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially clouded in some places.

Rain.—Over an inch and a quarter of rain has fallen at Calicut (1·23") and light to moderate showers at Coimbatore, Bellary, Masulipatam, Cochin, Karwar, Belgaum, Colombo and Mangalore.

Weather.—Pressure being considerably below normal in Sind, the weather to the north of Latitude 22° is in an unsettled condition. Light local showers are likely in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd October 1904.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ..... inches	29·813
Temperature of the air ..... degrees	83·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·3
Dew Point	70·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·8·6
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	88·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·0
General Direction of Wind.*	ESE, E, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles*	157

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS,

SUNDAY NIGHT.—OCTOBER 23.

10 p.m.	82·0

MONDAY.—OCTOBER 24.

6 p.m.	79·5
10 a.m.	84·0
2 p.m.	86·4
4 p.m.	86·2

In his address to the electors at Sorel, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, said that the Government had fostered trade relations between Canada and the Motherland, and had held that England was the best market that Canada could secure. After promising a revision of the existing tariff, the Premier defended the preference to Great Britain which had been offered to the Imperial authorities in London when he expressed Canada's willingness to conclude a treaty of commerce with the Mother Country.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE TEACHING OF TWO CAMPAIGNS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

DECENTRALISED EFFICIENCY.

The more we learn of the details of the present struggle, the more we must be impressed with the efficiency and intelligence of the Japanese soldier. So complacent is the faith in his intelligence and skill that the greatest latitude is permitted by his officers in the interpretation of their orders by their subordinates. No more singular proof of the perfection of this decentralised efficiency in action has been afforded in war, than at the battle of the Motien-ling, during which General Kuroki was described as seated on the banks of a tiny mountain stream fishing for minnows ! How often such placidity might be possible need not be argued, but the fact remains that the dead weight of Russia's brave but unintelligent masses has had no equal chance against the alert, intuitively efficient units opposed to them.

OUR LATE MANŒUVRES.

This is the result of the training and the manœuvres, excellently planned and realistically carried out, by which Japan has been preparing her army for the last ten years. South Africa taught us this ideal, but no one familiar with our present military training will pretend that it has done very much as yet to permeate our army with that individualised mental alertness which is the strength of Japan in this her day of trial. While watching our recent manœuvres and talking with officers and men one could not help being impressed by a seemingly universal unreality.

When due exception is made, that the South African war contained lessons of great practical value is undoubted, and has been proved by the Japanese adoption of British formations in action in preference to those of their German mentors. These last, which have been so much in evidence during the recent manœuvres near Lubeck, were considered by British officers as likely to prove the chief cause of heavy Japanese losses in the present war. But they have been entirely abandoned, and when a Japanese battalion goes into action its companies and sections, in their own appropriate radii, are worked in a most independent fashion. While, therefore, in some cases we learned too much, the Germans and Russians have simply learned little or nothing at all from the South African campaign, with the natural consequence that the latter are suffering terrible losses from their preservation of close company formations, which sacrifice every advantage of ground, and render the effective utilisation of cover impossible.

In conclusion, it is well to bear in mind that effective battle tactics are coming to depend more than ever upon the disciplined intelligence of the lowest units, and the capacity in the lowest ranks for acting in the spirit, even more than by the letter, of the orders they receive. The low level of education and training in the Russian army will find no adequate compensation in its obstinate valour, and German officers themselves declare that such a high scale of individual initiative is too much to expect from their two years conscripts.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

RUSSIANS ATTIRED AS CHINESE.

London, Oct. 8.—An official Tokio message says that a battalion of Russian infantry wearing Chinese garments and led by 11 squadrons of cavalry and five guns went on a scouting expedition to the southward of Mukden on the 4th instant. The Russians proceeded towards Shaliu-hotzu, but retreated to Mukden on the 5th. A small body of Russians on the 4th inst., attacked a Japanese picket in Pintaitzu, on the Mukden road, but were repulsed, leaving some of their number dead on the field. All the enemy on this occasion wore Chinese clothing.

London, Oct. 8.—The Japanese have seized, off Newchwang, the British steamer "Sishan," 1,351 tons, which was bound from Hongkong with a cargo of cattle and flour intended for Port Arthur.

London, Oct. 9.—The German Socialist paper "Vorwarts" states that the Vulcan Co., of Stettin, with the sanction of the German Customs Officers, has supplied Russia with the requisite engines and machinery for four warships.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY LIEUT. H. S. SYMONS, ACTING COMMANDANT B. L. H.

Bombay, October 25.

1. Members are requested to draw their saddlery, Arms and Equipment without further delay and are reminded that special care of the Carbine is required.

2. The squadron will parade early next month in marching order i.e. with water bottles, and havresack and Members are requested to appear complete in every detail.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, October 25.

1 Arms and Equipment are now being issued to members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a.m. and 5-30 p.m. No arms &c. will be issued to any member not applying in person. Members are requested to apply as early as possible.

2 The opening Parade of the season will take place, on Saturday, the 5th November 1904. Time and place will be notified hereafter. Cadets to attend.

3 There will be Instruction Drills for officers only at Head-Quarters at 6 p m every Wednesday, commencing from Wednesday the 26th instant. Infantry Drill Part I, Paras 1 to 20 will be practised.

4 It is intended to hold a Proficiency Class commencing from the 27th instant Members desirous of attending are requested to give their names to the Sergt-Major at Head-Quarters as early as possible.

5 The Programme of the 1st Battalion G I P Ry Volunteers Rifle Meeting has been received and may be seen at Head-Quarters. Match 1,300 yards is open to all comers and entries for the same will be received at Head-Quarters up to the 26th October 1904.

Prizes.—One Prize of Rs 35, One of Rs 25, One of Rs 15, Five of Rs 10 and Twelve of Rs 5.

6 The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company :—No 5302 Vol W H Spencer No 5843 Vol C Roberts No 5844 Vol G Hemingway No 5845 Vol E Calder.

7 The rifle Range of the 113th Fd Infantry at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing for members of the Corps on Tuesday the 25th Wednesday the 26th and Thursday the 27th Instant. Section Commanders are requested to get the men of their Section to turn out,

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	1	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	2	2	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	2	2	22
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ...	1	1	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada ...	3	3	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	1	1	11
G Mahim and Worli ...	0	0	9
Water Division ...	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	1	10
Total ...	10	11	98
Total plague deaths to date ...	277,313	239,238	
Same date last year ...	10	10	98

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, OCTOBER, 7.

COOKED AND CURRIED.

The misunderstanding which appears to have arisen between Lord Tankarville and Dr H. S. Lund over a cruise organised by a company of which the last-named was the head, reminds one that the distinguished party of guests whose names have been mentioned in the matter was not the first assembled aboard ship for the purpose of such a cruise as this. That was a delightful party of which Gladstone and Tennyson were the principal figures. Gladstone made several such trips, and it was truly said that when he, in company with other notabilities accepted the invitation of Sir Donald Currie for a trip aboard the Tantallon Castle, the eyes of all Europe centred upon the vessel. A wit dashed off apropos of the event, the following neat comment :—

Their places to the North were booked,
Then round the coast they hurried ;
While common folk are only "Cooked,"
The G.O.M. is "Curried."

THE WILL AND THE DEED.

Every man who has anything to leave finds the making of his will one of the most hateful of tasks. And when he has made it, lest his dispositions prove displeasing to those about him, he is careful to have the instrument hidden during his lifetime, unless he be wise enough to let his lawyer keep it. Some, like the late Duke of Sutherland, go to the opposite extreme. He left no fewer than ninety-two "last" wills and testaments. Others favour the procedure of the late Mr. Herbert Campbell, the draft of whose will was left secure, while the original has not, up to now, been discovered. No man was more keen as to the duties of a testator than Lord Chancellor St. Leonards. "To put off making your will until the hand of death is upon you," he wrote, "evinces either cowardice or a shameful neglect of your temporal concerns. It is sinning in the grave." Some time after the death of St. Leonards the Court of Appeal sat to try an important will case. Lord Lord St. Leonards had left six codicils, but no will could be found, and the daughter of the great lawyer had to be allowed to give evidence as to what were the contents of the missing document.

JOHN BULL CHINAMAN.

The recommendation of the Chinese Empire Society that all Celestials in America should cut off their pigtails follows a similar recommendation published in China by the home authorities. The loss of the pigtail brings John Chinaman nearer to Western manners, but it entails a sacrifice which we in this part of the world do not realise. To the Chinaman, as to such of the Red Indians as retain still their picturesque old style, his pigtail is one of his glories. They do not as a rule display such tresses as that chief of the Crow tribe mentioned by Catlin as having hair 10ft. 7in. in length ; but the pigtail still has its special significance to the Celestial. There is a link between present-day styles and the days when we wore pigtails in England. The late Sir Harry Keppel perfectly remembered the time when all our sailors wore their hair in pigtails. The big blue collar of Jack's tunic was designed to keep the grease from the queue off their jackets. The pigtails disappeared, but the collar which it called into existence exists to remind us.

POWER OF IMAGINATION.

A woman has died after swallowing a quite innocuous draught, but which she believed to be prussic acid. Her imagination killed her ; imagination does kill. In that wonderfully vivid piece of writing "The Literary Gent," Mr. Coulson Kernahan cities, by way of illustration of his story, a case in point. Two criminals were under sentence of death. One of them was put to sleep in a room in which a woman had died the night before from Asiatic cholera. He was, however, left in blissful ignorance of the danger to which he was exposed, and took no harm whatever. The other was made to sleep in a room which had been unoccupied for months, but he was falsely told that the corpse of a victim to cholera had only just been removed from it. His terror was so great that it absolutely created the disease which he feared, and in a few hours, he developed symptoms of cholera, and died before the night was out. A medical friend tells of a similar experience within his own knowledge, with the difference that he cured the victim before imagination had worked his dissolution.

HIS BETE NOIRE.

There is on record an instance almost parallel to the foregoing, but the condition of the victim's mind was obviously affected by the strain of protracted labour. At the Council of Trent the Legate Crescentio, labouring long at his despatches, was disturbed by the impression of a mysterious presence in the room. Beneath the table he discovered, as he thought, a huge, black, ugly dog. It ran from under the table, and advanced towards him threateningly. He called for assistance and told what he had seen. The searchers could not find anything. Nevertheless he persisted that he had not been in error, and was so firmly convinced, that he took to his bed and died that night from excess of terror. An equally well authenticated case was that of a man who dreamed that he saw a monument in Westminster Abbey falling, and placed his shoulder beneath it, supporting the whole weight until assistance arrived. When he awoke his shoulder and arm were so stiff that he could not, unaided, dress himself, and had to be medically treated for weeks afterwards.

CIVILISED WARFARE.

There has quickly come a refutation of the accusations of looting by the Japanese at Liu-yang and by our own army in Tibet. The one charge, which has been defended, is that against the Russian troops who seem to have robbed and harried and burnt as is their wont. All this is characteristic. The day of the drunken, riotous, pillering British soldier is past. Fools and blackguards may "rag," but the knell of that regime is sounded. The rank and file of the Russian army with its bulldog tenacity and heroic fortitude, but its utter absence of moral tone is regarded as the replica of the old British Army. The Japanese have advanced at one bound to the highest form of Western discipline and probity. It takes a long time for an army to change its character. Nicholas I. said to Frederick William IV. : "With soldiers such as mine, commanded by officers like yours, not a cannon-shot would be fired against my will in all Europe from Moscow to Cadiz." The same thing might be said with equal truth to-day of the Russian Army so far as its fighting qualities go.

"THE SCUM OF THE EARTH."

The reform of the rank and file comes slowly, but it does come, as our own Army demonstrates. Wellington knew his men and declared them the very scum of the earth. "The English soldiers are fellows who have all enlisted for drink," he said of the men that beat Napoleon. That was why he disliked men risen from the ranks ; because he found that when temptation came they could not resist drink ; the brute cropped out, and they were useless. Contrast the report of the operations in Tibet with the Duke's saying as to his men. It was quite shocking what excesses ours committed when turned loose," he declared, and he drew an ugly picture of an evil scene witnessed by himself after the storming of Badajos. "I remember entering a cellar and seeing some soldiers lying on the floor so dead drunk that the wine was actually flowing from their mouths ! Yet others were coming in not at all disgusted at seeing them, and going to do the same." That was why he praised the French Army at the expense of his own. The French, he said, were more under control, and they could, and did, resist drink.

THE LORD CHIEF'S DILEMMA.

The Primate is spending is a profitable and happy time in America, and, by the care of those responsible for his guidance in the acceptance of invitations, will doubtless come through successfully to the end. But that matter of accepting invitations is a rather ticklish one. You cannot be too careful, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, with Bowen, Hannen, and Russell, went to America, it may be remembered, at the invitation of the New York Bar, under whose ægis they should have been safe. But one night they turned up for dinner at the house of a man who had filled a great position in American legal world. When they sat down to table a fearful hush fell upon the conversation. There was nothing to eat or drink. As we should say, the host had got the bailiffs in. The sheriff's officer, with, malignant ingenuity, had chosen for his foray the hour of the great reception, and had "scooped" the whole dinner. The guests looked apprehensively at one another ; were they, too, the prize of the bailiffs ? Happily, no ; the State was not Illinois, and attachment of a man's guests with his personal belongings applies only in that joyful area.

A THIN DISGUISE.

For the purposes of the cinematograph they have been re-enacting scenes from the life and Court of Louis XIV. The counterfeit presentment of the monarch, in garb like unto that of the original, has strutted and fretted his hour upon the stage ; and soon we shall see it all upon the screen. Whatever degree of historical accuracy they have managed to reproduce, there is one costume of Louis' for which we need not look—his suit of spider's web It did not outlast his day. Alcide d'Orbigny's trousers of the like material lasted well, but not so the King's. That is not a matter for surprise. Fancy facing a south-wester in a garment composed of threads so delicate that four millions of them would be required to equal the thickness of a single hair from a man's beard ! Though the human eye is so dull that, unassisted, it sees in the one finished cable spun by the spider only a single strand, there are in it from four thousand to six thousand distinct and separate fibres all cemented together by a process as perfect as the silk is excellent.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

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INDIGESTION means torturing pain, incessant weariness, wretched days and wakeful nights. It means starved blood, starved muscles, a starved body and a starved brain ; in short, it means shattered health and a broken constitution unless you root it out without delay. Mother Seigel's Syrup is the national remedy for indigestion in sixteen countries. Its unrivalled reputation is backed by thirty-five years' unbroken success in curing Indigestion, Biliousness, and all ailments that arise from a disordered condition of the stomach, liver and kidneys. It cured Mrs. Sonnenburger. It will cure you.

"For eleven years I suffered from a combination of diseases," writes Mrs. Anna Sonnenburger, of 8, De Beers Road, North End, East London, on June 15th 1904. "After eating, I was often afflicted with vomiting and severe pains in the chest and stomach. I could not sleep at nights and so my whole nervous system became deranged. After being for seven weeks an in-patient of the local hospital, a lady friend asked me to give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial. I did so, with the result that I regained my lost appetite and strength, and am now enjoying the very best of health."

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EPPS'S COCOA
An admirable Food for Children. Giving them Strength and Vigour They like it, and thrive on it.

Built Me Up
Have you been ill? Are you still weak and discouraged? Do not get strength as fast as you think you should? Then take a good tonic, something that will aid your digestion and build you up quickly.

Here is a letter from Mr. R. Bartholomew, Jr., Mt. Torrens, So. Australia. He also sends his photograph.
"After a very severe attack of rheumatic fever I was left in a very weak condition. It was feared that I could not possibly pull through. I could get no help from any medicine. I feel sure that unless there had been a change just at that time I could not have recovered. But a friend of mine had taken Ayer's Sarsaparilla and knew what a splendid tonic it was. So he urged me to try it. I can now truthfully say that I felt better even after the first dose. It seemed to build me right up from the very start, and in a few weeks my recovery was complete."
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Promptly correct any tendency to constipation or biliousness. Ayer's Pills are sugar-coated, easy to take, mild in action.
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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE electric railway to the summit of Mont Blanc is now decreed, and the project favoured is not that of M. Vallot, which involves tunnels, but that of MM. Couvreux, Derusad, and Duportal, which excludes tunnelling as much as possible, and attaches the line to the rock, thus permitting tourists a better view of the scenery. The line is to be made from Fayet, 580 metres high, where it leaves the system of the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Company, and there will be stations at Saint-Gervais, 709 metres, Motivon 1,400 metres, Col de Voza, 1,700 metres, Bellevue 1,815 metres, Mont-Lachat 2,100 metres, Rogues 2,645 metres. Above this snow sheds will protect the line to Tete Rousse, 3,165 metres, and finally Aiguille du Gouter, 3,825 metres, over 18 kilometres from the starting point. The remaining 900 metres to the top will be completed as soon after as the rest as possible.

The type of tramway followed will be that of Strab. The gauge will be a metre broad, the rails of steel, the curves not less than 50 metres in radius, and the speed seven to eight kilometres an hour. There will be ten trains each way in a day, and if electricity fails from lack of water-power petrol automobiles will be used. It is expected that 25,000 of the 90,000 tourists who go to Chamounix annually will avail themselves of the railway. The return journey is to cost 40 francs, as against 50 francs for climbing as at present. Probably this figure of 25,000 will be surpassed, for 118 000 ascended the Righi in 1902, and over 40,000 Mount Pilatus.

Signors Fabiana and Travaglini, two Italians, have discovered a new alloy useful to industry which they call radio argentifer. It is a golden yellow, and about as heavy as copper. It has this advantage over gold, that it is not superficially attacked by sulphur. It is a good conductor of electricity, and its resistance is greater than that of steel. Its price will be almost that of bronze. Cannon, electric wires, and metal parts exposed to the atmosphere will be made of it. The patents have, it is said, been acquired by a Belgian company.

The new motor balloon "Lebaudy II." is primarily experimental, and a sort of floating observatory of the atmosphere. It is remarkably steady in the air, thanks to a system of æroplanes, and having no need of ballast, can rise to six or seven thousand feet. It has a powerful search light for night voyages, and a Gaumont camera continuously at work photographing the landscape below.

M. di Brazza, a student of Liege, claims to have discovered a new sort of ray, which he calls the I-rays. Professor Charpentier, of Nancy, had surmised that the brain is the seat of an emission of N-rays, and M. di Brazza thinks he has proved it. The I-rays differ from N-rays in passing through moist substances. When a subject concentrates his will the I-rays from his brain caused changes of luminosity in a phosphorescent screen. When his attention is not concentrated the lights does not flicker. The rays are not emitted equally from all parts of the head. They are nil at the forehead and upper part of Broca's centre, increase at the temples and eyes, and reach their maximum behind the ears. Ortho-chromatic plates are used in taking photographs of the rays.

Peary, the American Arctic explorer, has been awarded the gold medal of the Paris Geographical Society. He is to start for the North Pole next summer in a new ship about the size of the Discovery, with engines of 1,000 horse-power, indicated and a bow able to force the ice. The difficulty of the voyage, he thinks will be getting through the ice between Cape Sabine and the Polar basin. Hence the vessel is to be a powerful steamer with sail-power enough to get home if the coal is exhausted. His plan is to pick up his friends the Eskimos at Whale Sound, and winter on the north of Grant Land, then start early the following spring for the Pole with sledges.

M. Max Wolf points out that the spaces round great nebulæ are devoid of small stars, and supposes that the nebula has attracted them to it. Spiral nebulæ and the nebula of Andromeda, however, seem to belong to a different category.

Experiments have been made at the Agricultural Bacteriological Station, Vienna, to see if salts of iron can be administered in vegetables by supplying the iron to the soil in which they grow. Hydrate of iron was added to the soil where spinach grew, and the spinach found to contain seven times more iron than the usual amount. This, however, is not a very new result.

According to Mr. Bushnell, junior, the ancient burial mounds of the "mound builders" in America were sometimes used by Indian tribes as burial places. Thus the Ojibways of Mille Lac, in Minnesota, still bury their dead in mounds formerly captured from the Sioux, who also, it seems, buried their dead in them.

Anthropologists, like Professor Karl Pearson, who study the relations of complexion and character, may add the Chevallier Bayard "sans peur et sans reproche" to the already illustrious list of the ruddy haired. President Expilly, in a supplement to the life of Bayard by Godefroy, describes him as tall, straight, thin, of gentle and gracious expression, with a long, rather aquiline nose, black eyes chestnut hair, and a very white, delicate skin.

An electrical journal states that the Post Office have received a number of applications for licences to use the wireless telegraph, including some from cable companies. The same journal mentions that the Post Office contemplates a wireless telegraph at Snowdon, Wales. Apparently the Danes have given up their project of a wireless telegraph to Iceland, as arrangements for a cable from Shetland have been made.

M. Obalski, who is on a scientific mission in Canada, has been studying the Indian tribes of the country, and recognises two distinct types among them—one from the Pacific, the other from the Atlantic regions. The former is short, with slender limbs and flat face, taciturn, fond of water, unaggressive, and lazy. The latter is bigger, stronger, high-featured, fond of the land gay, and a great hunter. The two important groups, Iroquois and Algonquins together with nomadic tribes, have given rise to the popular and ideal Redskin, but the Indian of to-day in Canada is a civilian, who reads, prays, and votes.

The principal Indian races of the Dominion are the Tirmehs or Denedinjes of Athabasca, the Mackenzie River, and west of the Rockey Mountains; the Algonquins ranging from the Atlantic to Lake Superior and the North-West, and speaking the Cree language; the Huron-Iroquois ranging from the Atlantic and among the Great Lakes to the Rocky Mountains in Southern Canada. There are five Huron-Iroquois tribes numbering in all 9,500, eleven Algonquin tribes numbering 43 700, and nineteen Tirmeh tribes amounting to 39,500. More than half of the total are in British Columbia and Rupert's Land Ontario and Labrador have 13,000 and 17,500 respectively. Only about 20,000 are nomadic now, and these are decreasing, but those in the Reserves maintain their numbers. There are also four to five thousand Eskimo in Canada along the northern coasts from Ungava, in Labrador, to Alaska.

The Scintilloscope is a variety of the Crookes "Spinthariscope," deviss by Mr. Clew. In the Spinthariscope the radium is on a holder which interferes with the view, but in the Scintilloscope there is nothing to prevent the eye seeing the whole molecular bombardment of the screen by the Alpha rays those tiny shells charged with electricity that strike the target with a flash.

We lately referred to the retrocession of the Muir tidal glacier in Alaska and it appears from the observations of Dr. M. C. Engell that the famous glacier of Iakobshavn in Greenland is also gradually disappearing since it has retrogressed 15 kilomstres in the last 50 years. Its surface has also been lowered by nine metres in that period.

Automobile postal vans are now employed in Madagascar, and Paris is to have electric letter vans. These are to weigh 2,400 kilogrammes, including 600 kilogrammes of accumulators and they will be able to cover 40 kilometres an hour. But in the city of Paris the speed will not exceed 25 kilometres an hour. The pneumatic tyres of Michelin will be used. Each vehicle will do 75 kilometres a day and be charged with current at noon and 2 p. m. at the Hotel des Postes.

Sir W. MacEwan, in his Huxley lecture at the Charing Cross Hospital Medical School on Monday, said that the modern man appeared to think that food was to be thrown into the stomach and the lid closed down. Then he wondered that he had indigestion and appendicitis. The mental influence was such said Sir William, that when the mind was engrossed in other affairs than taking food the glands in the digestive organs were apt to be closed and indigestion followed. If a person were mentally engrossed, he ought to refrain from eating or drinking, or eat very sparingly. With the standing lunch taken against time, while the mind was fully occupied with business, the food instead of being thoroughly chewed, was simply washed down. That was one of the best-known ways of producing digestive and appendicular mischief. Man had no provision like some other animals for bolting food.

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BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
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Insist on SAVARESSES

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

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"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
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N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.

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Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus W WILKINSON'S
Thomas Wilkinson
are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.

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PRESERVES, NOURISHES, ENRICHES THE HAIR.
CURES SCURF, DANDRIFF AND BALDNESS.
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HAIR.
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Can I ask you this pertinent Question? Do you go to your table with a really healthy appetite? Do you leave the table with a feeling that your food is properly digesting and thoroughly nourishing your body? You will unhesitatingly answer "No." Why do not you extricate yourself from this difficult position by using our AGNIDIPAK, an infallible remedy for Indigestion, Bad Liver, and Dyspepsia.

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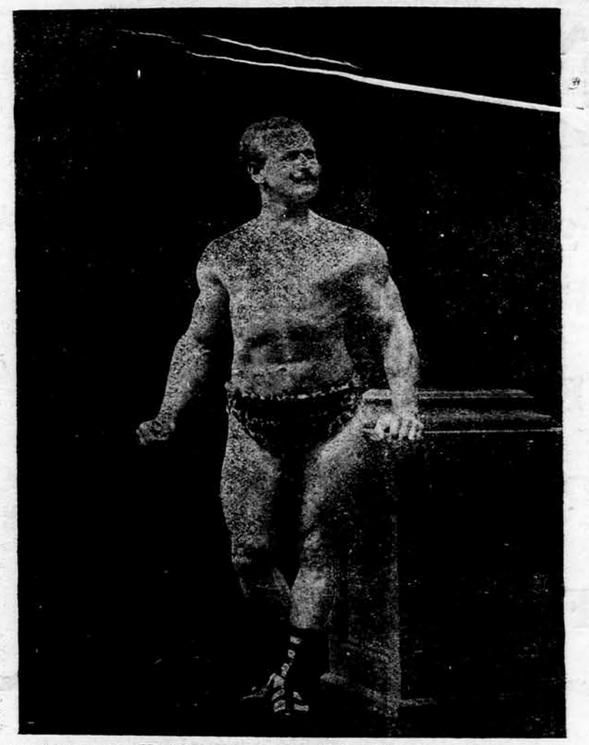

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FOR LADIES OR GENTLEMEN.
A most efficacious system of exercises for the reduction of corpulency in Ladies or Gentlemen.
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EVER imported into India, as they represent all that can be put into a CIGARETTE to make it a thoroughly satisfactory and delightful smoke.

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

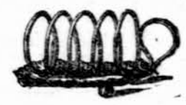
EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS, REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fern and Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

ELECTRO-PLATE of the HIGHEST QUALITY.
NEW DESIGNS in TABLE WARE.

Butter, Rs. 14-8.

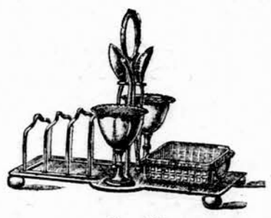


Toast, Rs. 5.

We would direct particular attention to the compact and useful combinations shown here. Essentially suitable for Chota Hazri, &c.

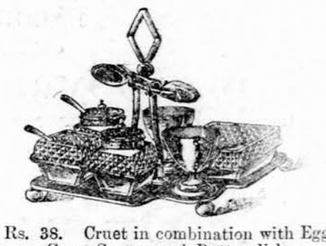
We have just received Several quite new and unique patterns in Table Gongs. See illustration and prices below.

Rs. 40. Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.



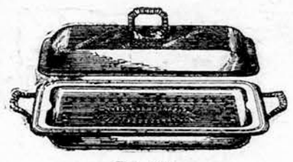
Rs. 22. Eggs, Toast, Butter with Spoons.

Rs. 8. Table Flower Vase.



Rs. 38. Cruet in combination with Egg Cups, Spoons and Butter dish

Rs. 30. Egg Stand, Six Cups and Spoons, gilt inside.



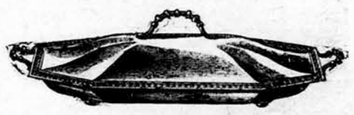
Rs. 60. Breakfast dish, 3 pieces.

Rs. 5-8. Toast.

Rs. 44. Crystal Salad Bowl and Servers.

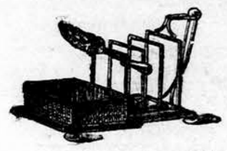
Rs. 5. Toast.

Rs. 110. 11" Breakfast dish with Stand Spirit Lamp, Drainer and E P. plate.



Rs. 75. Breakfast dish 3 pieces.

Rs. 38 Entree dish convertible into two dishes by removal of handle.



Rs. 20. Toast Rack and Butter dish with Knife.

Rs. 33, Claret Jug.

Rs. 47,
Table Gong mounted on oak Stand. The two bells have each a different tone and are supported by Horn standard mounted to represent Dolphin.
Other New Patterns, Rs. 30, 34 and 49.

Rs. 29. Claret Jug.

Rs. 20 Chop dish and Cover.

Rs. 37. Butter dish and Cruet with Butter Knife and top to dish.

Rs. 80. Asparagus dish with Server and sauce boat

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THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT
For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, GOUTY, and OBESE.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
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